NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 22442. Registered at the C.P.O. SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1937 (Postage: China and Japan 1½ cents; abroad 15 cents.) TEN CENTS

CHARLES EARLY-BROWN
Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that particulars of all claims against the estate of the above deceased and of all debts due to the same should be given as soon as possible to the undersigned.

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Legal Practitioners for the Executor
JOHN EARLY-BROWN

8389

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Notice to Debenture Holders

Twenty-five Year First Mortgage 6% Silver Debentures, Series A.
First Mortgage 6% Silver Dollar Debentures, Series B due 1957.
First Mortgage 6% Silver Dollar Debentures, Series C due 1957.

Pursuant to the Indenture and Trust Deed dated August 1, 1932, securing the above-mentioned Debentures of this Company, no transfers or exchanges of such Debentures will be made during the period from July 22, 1937, to the next interest payment date of such Debentures, namely August 1, 1937 (both days inclusive).

C. D. LONGHURST,
Comptroller and Assistant Secretary.
Shanghai, July 15, 1937.

8369

THE SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong).

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

Passed on July 13, 1937.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company, duly convened and held at the offices of the Secretaries and General Managers of the Company, 93 Canton Road, Shanghai on Tuesday, July 13, 1937, the following Special Resolutions were duly passed:—

1. That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with The Chemor United Rubber Company Limited and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Ernest Frost Hardman and Henry Rennie Cleland be hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding-up.

   Proposed by Mr. A. J. WELCH and Seconded by Mr. A. GRAY

2. That the conditional Agreement submitted to this Meeting be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be hereby authorised pursuant to section 223 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance No. 39 of 1932 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification as the said Liquidators may think fit.

   Proposed by Mr. A. J. WELCH and Seconded by Mr. A. GRAY

A. J. WELCH,
Chairman.

Witnessed by:—
W. A. WELCH.

Shanghai, July 14, 1937. 8422

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NOTICE

German Title Deed No. 453

The above deed for a lot on Brenan Road, opposite Jessfield Park, with an area of Mow 0.5.5.5. has been lost, and application for the issuance of a new deed will be made to the local German Consulate General after three months from this publication.

Dr. H. A. LORENTZ.
Attorney for
Mrs. Cläre Bieger-Paulun.
Shanghai, July 15, 1937. 8413

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THE SEMAMBU RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1937, of Three Chinese Dollar cents per share payable on July 21, 1937, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Registers of the Company will be closed from July 17 to July 21, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, July 8, 1937. 8244

JAVA CONSOLIDATED RUBBER & COFFEE ESTATES, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Hongkong) Companies' Ordinances)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1937 of Six Chinese Dollar cents per share payable on July 21, 1937 to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Registers of the Company will be closed from July 17 to July 21, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, July 9, 1937. 8264

THE RUBBER TRUST, LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending September 30, 1937 of Twenty Chinese Dollar cents per share payable on July 26, 1937, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Registers of the Company will be closed from July 21 to July 26, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, July 14, 1937.

8347

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

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Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

See Watson's Window.

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The intending traveller up the Yangtze Gorges will find "Excelsior" by **Charon,** an interesting guide and companion. For anyone who has already done the journey it will be a charming souvenir of a memorable trip. Pocket size, 51 pages, $1.50.

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Whether going on home leave or retiring, your personal and, probably, your business interests in China and especially in Shanghai, will continue.

Letters will be uncertain; news in home papers will be scanty. The cheapest and most effective link will be the weekly copy of the *North-China Herald* containing all the China news of the *North-China Daily News* and costing, including postage, $2.50 a month.

Send your name and address to the Circulation Department, North-China Herald, 17 The Bund, or Tel. 11055

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Coming Events

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22 Boxing, Canidrome, 9
25 Christian Science, XMHA, 8

AUGUST
6 State Lottery, 37th Drawing

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 16

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THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY OF CHINA, LIMITED
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Sassoon House, Shanghai, on Thursday, July 22, 1937, at 4 p.m. for the following purposes:—

To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1937; to elect Directors; to elect Auditors, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from July 12 to July 22 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares will be effected.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.
Shanghai, July 8, 1937.

8268

YANGTSZE FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Sassoon House, on Thursday, July 22, 1937, at 4.15 p.m. for the following purposes:—

To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1937; to declare a dividend; to elect Directors; to elect Auditors, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from July 12 to July 22 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares will be effected.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.
Shanghai, July 8, 1937. 8267

North-China Daily News

NANKING SALES

Orders for the paper and complaints regarding charges or late delivery should be made to either of the following:—

WONG ZUNG KEE, 128 Yung Ning Kia, Hsiakwan (telephone 31852)
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The price of the North-China Daily News in Nanking is Ten Cents Only, or $3 per month, whether sold in the streets or delivered to subscribers.

We ask the co-operation of readers in establishing this price and reporting instances where higher charges are made. Postage to Nanking and a generous commission to the sellers are paid by us, making any higher charge **unnecessary.**

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Letters to the Editor

WOOL INDUSTRIES

Japan and Britain Compared

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It was my privelege some four years ago to meet Mr. T. V. Soong and discuss with him the possibilities of China competing with Japan in her own markets. "How is it possible for China to stand up to Japanese competition, said Mr. Soong, when Great Britain cannot do so? Since that interview I have noticed how, either by accident or direct intent, Japan and Japanese industries have been brought to the notice of the public under distinctly favourable conditions with the inevitable result that there has grown up in the mind of the Chinese a Japan carrying everything before her in the Industrial World.

I have no wish to accuse Dr. Inui, in his address to the Shanghai Rotary Club, of wilful inexactitude, but it is distinctly unfortunate that he should be reported as saying "The consumption of wool in Japan was almost as great as that in Great Britain, which was Australia's biggest purchaser." What he was probably referring to was Australian wool only: but that is not what is reported. Thus to enable your readers to arrive at a just conclusion on this matter the following reasonable approximations are submitted—

WOOL MANUFACTURED

	lb. (millions) Japan	lb. (millions) Great Britain
Virgin Wool	250	500
Re-Manufactured Wool	1	250
Totals	251	750

Perhaps even more remarkable are the figures with reference to Textile Equipment.—

WOOL MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT

	Japan	Great Britain
Combing Machines	1,030	2,800
Woollen Spindles	89,000	2,600,000
Worested Spindles	667,000	4,260,000
Looms	26,923	101,000

And even these figures do not give quite the right idea. For instance in Combing Japan is chiefly equipped with what is known as the French Comb while Great Britain is almost wholely equipped with the Noble comb which turns off two to three times the weight of "top" comb for comb.

That Japan has made remarkable progress in Wool Manufacturing, is shewn by the fact that her wool exports have risen in value from Yen. 3.1 million in 1926 to Y. 32 million in 1935.

The reason for this "ten times" increase is revealed by the following "Costings" of Japanese and British clothes:—

Fine Wool	Cost per yd. Japanese	British	Japanese % of British
Fabric	2/11	6/2	47%
Coating	6/4	10/-	64%
and Cotton	2/3	4/9	48%
and Rayon	2/4.	5/9	40%

It is obvious from these figures that with uncontrolled competition Japan can dominate the markets of the world and Australia may find that she is promoting an increase of 1,000,000 people per annum in Japan while more and more of the Home people go onto the "unemployed" list: and this may even come to be true of her own people.

And let it be realized that Japan's capabilities are due neither to superior technique nor to cheap wages if such are regarded in terms of "purchasing power." Her possibilities are entirely attributable to an "accident of finance" which gives her an advantage of which the 40 per cent. depreciation of the Yen is but a fraction. If our financiers could but correct this "accident" then the markets of the world might be left free and the most efficient manufacturing communities would take their rightful positions. As it is extraordnary conditions prevail and it is not remarkable that quite wrong ideas of manufacturing efficiencies prevail. The moral of all this is that under reasonable trading conditions Great Britain need not fear Japanese competition n either Wool or Cotton goods in any of the markets of the world; and this should surely suggest to China that if she puts her house technically in order she also may reasonably hope successfully to face Japanese competition at least in her own markets.

ALDRED F. BARKER.

Shanghai, July 17.

POSTAL ORGANIZATION

A Bundle of Suggestions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have no desire to knock against institutions operated by my own government but deem it permissible to offer some constructive criticisms and in the interest of the service I hope that these few lines will catch the attention of the Postal Commissioner and that something will be done to improve the service.

Mail matters destined for outports and abroad should be forwarded by vessels which will arrive destination first and not by vessels that happen to depart first. This should apply at least to letters.

Mail matters for Yangtse ports should be forwarded by rail to Nanking, thence by boat instead of taking an all water route—Shanghai to Nanking by rail is about 8 hours while by water is about 48 hours that 40 hours ought to be saved, though it does means a little more work for the postal workers but they are very well paid for the light and simple work they have to do and they owe it to the general public to render them the best possible service.

I have noted that in practically every branch post office no receptacle is provided for receiving newspaper and printed matters within reach of the mailing public so such mail matters have usually to be left on the counter where they might be stolen. Why don't they tie a mail bag inside the counter to receive these articles?

I was at the Bubbling Well Branch Post Office the other evening and found only one clerk working and there were about a score people to be looked after. People were coming in faster than going out. This lone clerk was overwhelmed with the last minute mail rush. He had to write receipts for express and registered letters, weighing and selling stamps. I am inclined to think similar conditions exist in the other branches and respectfully suggest that the commissioner make an incognito tour of inspection some time. There has been some complaints that the postal service has decayed following the relinquishment of foreign control. I was sceptical but now I entertain grave misgivings.

The other evening a friend of mine went to one of the branches to post an airmail letter. It was only 8 o'clock and the postal branch was to close at 9 o'clock and the air mail was not scheduled to leave until early next morning. The clerk declined to accept the airmail express letter but at the same time he was accepting non-airmail express letters. My friend had to make a trip to the Head Office to post his letter. I think this is very poor arrangement. To be sure there are airmail boxes but these are scarce and are mainly concentrated in the downtown district.

It would be very desirable though too much to be expected that the public be served in an orderly way, first come first served, instead of the most vociferous get the quickist service. It might be mentioned that foreigners are usual extended expedited service, probably as an international courtesy. Could not some sort of railings be placed so the patrons could be served equitably?

I have also a few questions which I think are of general interest: (1) Should letters addressed to the post office on official business be stamped or are they carried free? (2) What is the difference between postage for newspapers and printed matters? (3) May newspapers and printed matters be deposited in the pillar mail boxes on the street corners or must they be brought to one of the branches?

A. QUE.

Shanghai, July 17.

CHRIST'S TRANSFIGURATION

Sermon Preached in the Bubbling Well Chapel by Dean Trivett at Evensong, July 11

"He was transfigured. Be ye transformed." Mark 9, 2. Romans, 12, 2.

That strange event in the earthly life of our Lord, which is appointed to be read as the Second Lesson on this the Seventh Sunday after Trinity and which we call the Transfiguration, is recorded and described by the writers of the first three Gospels. St. John does not record the incident, but we feel that he has it in mind, so profoundly did it impress him when he says in the opening verses of his Gospel: "We beheld his glory, the glory as of the Only Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." St. Peter too, in his Epistle, where he says: "And we were witnesses of his majesty."

The appointed lesson is St. Mark's version of the event, which so profoundly impressed the three disciples who were privileged to witness it. May I recall the outstanding features, how that, taking with him Peter and James and John, Jesus went far up into the mountain, "and he was transfigured before them"; how there appeared with him in the glory, Moses and Elijah; and then how from the overshadowing cloud came the voice, "This is my beloved Son, hear Him."

The place of the event in our Lord's earthly life is significant. It comes just after Peter's confession, and following our Lord's teaching of His coming passion. It was a wonderful testimony of God's approval in the face of the trials which beset them and the apparent failure of his ministry, his waning popularity.

He was transfigured. St. Luke tells us that Jesus was praying. He says: "And as he prayed, the fashion of his countenance was altered, and his raiment was white and glistering." The transfiguration must have rendered his appearance inexpressibly glorious. As one reads the narratives he must be struck by the marked groping for words to express the glory. St. Matthew describes his appearance by the similes, "Shine as the sun. White as light,"—St. Mark, "White as snow, as no fuller on earth can white them,"—St. Luke, "White and glistering."

Unique Incident

He was transfigured. As he prayed the glory of the Godhead burst through the veil of the bush. This is perhaps the most unique and unworldly incident in the whole of the wonderful narrative of his life. Many lessons have been drawn from this incident, but time this evening will only permit a brief mention of some of them, and then I pass on to the one I wish to dwell on more specially.

First of all there is the testimony that it bears to the validity of the claims made by Jesus. The conviction voiced by Peter in his great confession would no doubt be greatly strengthened by what he now saw of his glory. Here indeed is the Messiah. Then it gives us a glimpse of the glorified Lord, and the glory that shall be ours with him. And then may we not find here confirmation of the safety and well being of those who have gone before? Moses 2,000, and Elias 1,000 years dead, appear alive before them. The resurrection is a fact, and there is a spiritual body with which we are clothed beyond the grave. Then there is surely something precious in the thought that those gone before know something of human happenings and follow our life here on earth. Moses and Elias talked with Jesus about the coming passion. But, as I said, I only mention these in passing, and this evening I want to call your attention to a lesson which St. Paul drew from the incident for the benefit of the Roman Christians.

"Be Ye Transformed"

"Be ye transformed," he says, and the word in the Greek is the same word used by St. Mark in our text, "He was transfigured." We can quite safely assume that St. Paul in writing has the Transfiguration of Jesus in mind. It is an incident in the life of our Lord which would be familiar to the Christians in Rome, to whom the letter is addressed. No doubt some form of the Gospel was already current among the Roman Christians, and in any case St. Paul would most certainly be familiar with it, since both Mark and Luke record it in their Gospels, giving it the important place they consider it deserves, and both were companions of St. Paul—Mark, his sometime secretary, and Luke his beloved physician and fellow traveller.

"Be ye transfigured." He uses the startling simile to enforce the great truth he is never tired of trying to teach his converts, the possibility of transfiguration lives here and now. "He was transfigured. Be ye transformed." We think of that glory. Can anything approaching it be in us? Can any change so great be wrought in poor sinful humanity? St. Paul was convinced that it could "in Christ." In Christ—that was the secret. In Christ Jesus, man becomes a new creature, transformed, transfigured. Sunday by Sunday we remind ourselves of this fact in the solemn and beautiful symbolism of the Holy Communion. We take and eat the bread and drink the wine, and we feed on Him in our hearts by faith, so eat and so drink "that our sinful bodies may be made clean by His body, and our souls washed through His most precious blood, and that we may evermore dwell in Him and He in us."

We may not understand how it is possible. Such knowledge is no more necessary than that we should understand the theory of sound transmission before we use the telephone, or the production and transmission of electric light before we use it to illuminate our houses. The proof is in the experience. So in the Christian life. In Christ man is a new creature. St. Paul had experienced it in his own life and seen hundreds of others transformed by this renewing power, and thousands upon thousands have entered into a similar experience all down through the ages. They have been transformed—desires, powers, yes, their very appearances, transfigured.

Consecration

"Be ye transformed." The first step is consecration. We must give ourselves unreservedly to Him. In the preceding verse St. Paul says, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service." If we are not willing to give Him full control, to make Him King of our lives, He can not transform us. He could transform Peter, and Paul, and Stephen, but He could not transform Judas or Ananias. If we are honestly willing,He can come in and His presence will transform our lives. Nothing temperamental or physical can hinder Him—it is the light that shines and not the lamp. I shall never forget an illustration in this connection that I heard Dr. Jowett use in Westminster Chapel. "It is the light that shines," he bade us remember, "and not the lamp." It matters not how beautiful the exterior of the lamp, unless there is a light within, it will not give light to the house. And sometimes the spirit of the light, which is the same for all, seems to shine with the greater glory in the less pretentious lamp.

One other word. May I suggest for your private study and meditation that you will find a wealth of symbolic meaning in a devotional interpretation of the details of the Gospel narratives of the Transfiguration. For instance, "His face did shine," says St. Matthew. Those who are much in the presence of God bear this mark of Christ within. Like Moses coming down from the Mount after forty days of communion with God, there is a glory on the face evident to all. There is an element of truth in the reputed request the savage made the missionary, that he would give him some of the stuff that he gave his converts to make their faces shine. Then we read that "His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow, so as no fuller on earth can white them." Transfigured garments. Garments are always symbolical of habits. The transforming power will affect every department of our life, and even manifest itself in our humblest daily habits. You cannot have Christ in you and not show it by word and deed.

Then notice the cloud. According to St. Matthew's version "a bright cloud overshadowed them," and through the cloud God speaks. The cloud is not taken away, but, if we will allow it, clouds of calamity will be transfigured when Christ is with us—clouds of mystery will be made plain. All our life becomes bright when Christ is with us and our life is lived in Him.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PACIFISM

"Peace on Earth to Men of Goodwill" Only

Mr. Lloyd George, in his annual address at the flower service at the Welsh Baptist Church, Castle Street, London, said that the problem of peace and war was the most terrible of all our problems, and a very perplexing one.

He was not sure, Mr. Lloyd George said, to what extent Christianity demanded that people should show a submissive attitude in the presence of war danger. He had the greatest respect for Mr. Lansbury and for Canon Sheppard, who declared that under no condition would they go to war. He could not bring himself to take that view. If he were in Spain to-day and young he could have no hesitation about the line of action he would take.

He preferred the modern version of the saying "Peace on earth and good will towards men," which ran "Peace on earth to men of good will." This meant no peace to the oppressors, nor to those who denied to their fellow creatures the light, the air, and the abundance of the earth which belonged to all.

If there were a real challenge to liberty he was inclined to believe that the first men who would appear in the fighting ranks would be many who thought and said to-day that they would never fight under any conditions.

LESSON SERMON

First Church of Christ Scientist

"Life" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon which was read in Churches of Christ, Scientist, throughout the world, yesterday.

Golden Text: Luke 20:37,38. Now that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed at the bush, when he called the Lord the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. For he is not a God of the dead, but of the living: for all live unto him.

Among the citations which comprised the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth in him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life." (John 5,24.)

The Lesson-Sermon also included the following passage from the Christian Science Textbook:

"God is what the Scriptures declare Him to be—Life, Truth, Love. Life is real, and death is the illusion. The understanding that Life is God, Spirit, lengthens our days by strengthening our trust in the deathless reality of Life, its almightiness and immortality."

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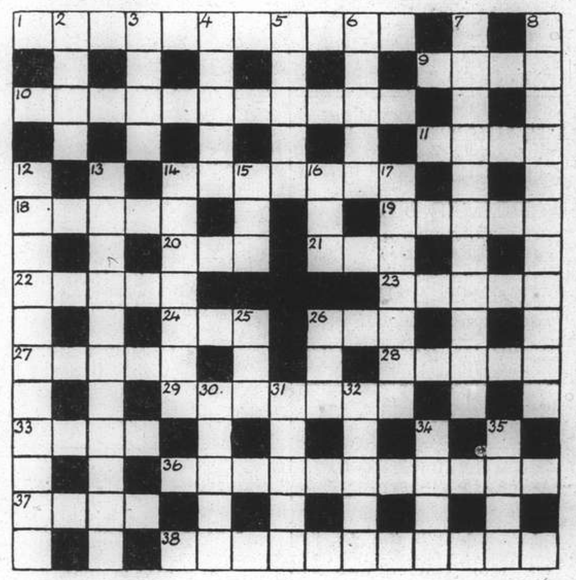

ACROSS

1 He helps us in our extremities
9 This money is what the blackmailer wants
10 A new departure with artistic work?
11 To charge (not exactly upright)
14 A resin
18 Torpid
19 An old complaint of a shortage?
20 Little town or salmon river
21 Railway in Germany
22 Aviators naturally fear this sea
23 Is it ever warm in this part of America?
24 River in 14 down
26 Beverage
27 The one occasion
28 A good cut, from the shoulder perhaps
29 You will find this event is in a poem
32 This is notorious following the flag
33 There's more than a whole race in this 18 across state
37 Sole
38 The small boy thought these pirates must have been ready with kicks

DOWN

2 He is always to be found in the Irish Counties
3 River of Germany
4 This fish is often the sole support of a bird
5 A fastener
6 Medicine
7 "Curtail pain" (anag.)
8 An inventive character through the 'Looking Glass' (two words)
12 What part of the house can strap - hangers not find?
13 For a long time indeed
14 The British Admiral sounded as if he were strong
15 One of the deer family
16 Loiter (going on round the corner for a drink)
17 The body used for the packing of motors?
25 He took a leading place in the life of Samuel
26 In excess might be as well
30 An early ecclesiastic
31 One could eat him without being cannibal
32 A noisy member of the canine family?
34 A correction of a correction
35 If this animal lost his tail he would become a legless animal

SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE No. 1266

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSS WORD No. 453

The Woman's Page

CHINESE SOCIAL NOTES

By Wu Ai-lien

With social circles almost depleted by further departures, the usual round of activities has come practically to a standstill. Fortunately for the society editress, however, people are still getting engaged and married, and a wedding like last Wednesday's brilliant event is really something to write about.

Uniting two old and prominent Shanghai families in one of the most fashionable weddings of the year, the marriage of Miss Dorothy Yen, daughter of Dr. F. C. Yen, distinguished physician, and Mrs. Yen, to Mr. Franklin Lieu, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Lieu, was undoubtedly the biggest function of the week. The ceremony was performed in St. John's Pro-Cathedral, followed by a dinner reception at the New Asia Hotel, which was attended by over 3,000 people.

Lovely Bride

The sister of Miss Hilda Yen, who is noted for her great charm and beauty, the bride was exquisite in her exclusively designed bridal ensemble as she entered the capacity-filled church on the arm of her father. Her tall, slender figure moulding a pink, satin bambino, pearl-studded, long Chinese gown, over which was worn a white silk net redingote ending in a long train at the back, it was evident that she did not have to bask in reflected glory. A shoulder-length veil dotted with pearls held in place by a cap of pearls, pink satin slippers and a sheath of white gladioli and ferns completed the vision.

At the dinner reception, the new Mrs. Lieu wore a striking creation of finely-pleated red georgette and silver lamé. Designed on the lines of the Chinese long gown, it was featured by a round yoke and collar in silver, edged with tiny posies of red satin flowers with silver centres. Similar posies trimmed the skirt and corners, contrasted with satin-black hair, and finished off a huge, red georgette handkerchief. Silver slippers added the perfect touch.

Many Gifts

The newly-married couple received on the seventh floor of the New Asia Hotel, the walls of which were hung with red silk banners literally covered with the names in gold characters of those who had presented them, because it would have been impossible to display the hundreds received. Among notables represented were the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang, Dr. and Mme. H. H. Kung, Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Soong, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister to Washington, and Mme. Wang, Mr. O. K. Yui, the Acting Mayor, and Mrs. Yui, Mr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Mr. Chen Chieh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the National Health Administration, Mr. Jian H. Chen, and many others.

The platform at the end of the hall was lighted up by the Chinese symbol "Hsi" for happiness, while baskets of flowers banked it on all sides. The lobby was also turned into a flower garden which provided a fragrant setting for the innumerable wedding presents of silver shields, vases and ornaments of all kinds. Other floors were fully occupied by the crowds which attended the dinners given by both families in accordance with Chinese custom. The same venue was chosen for the convenience of the guests.

Tradition Followed

Strenuous though it must have been, the happy couple made the complete round of every table on each floor, offering the marriage wine to their guests. Among those of whom a glimpse was caught despite the restriction of movement due to the hosts of people coming and going, were Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Hsi, Commander G. Cioppa, Mrs. C. T. Feng, Sir Elly Kadoorie, Mr. D. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Julean Arnold, Judge and Mrs. Milton J. Helmick, Mr. N. F. Allman, Mrs. New Way-ling, M. M. Baudez, French Consul-General, Mr. Singloh Hsu, Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tang, Mr. William Gockson, Miss Virginia Chang, Mrs. Chang, Miss Moli How, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Kwok, Mrs. Z. D. Zau, Mr. Jian H. Chen, Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, Mr. Tu Yueh-sun, Dr. Li Ting-an, Commissioner of Public Health, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Lieu, Dr. and Mrs. U. Y. Yen, Dr. and Mrs. Kingman Hsu, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Yinson Lee, Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. "Billy" Chang, Mr. Paul Hsu, Mr. T. K. Wu, Mr. Charles Liang, Mr. Kai Suez, and many others.

Feminine Fashions

The bride's mother, Mrs. F. C. Yen, was a dignified figure in black silk lace as she received the congratulations of those present. Assisting in attending the guests was Mrs. N. S. Lieu, née Liane Yen, and sister-in-law of the bride. She was charming in a cobwebby pink silk lace with self-colour piping worn over a pink satin slip. Gay and youthful was the white silk patterned with red poppies, dark blue and grey flowers which fashioned the dress, piped with blue, worn by Miss Virginia Chang. Lemon-coloured, silk eyelet embroidery and fresh jasmine flowers made Miss Moli How a most refreshing picture to look at. Cool as moonlight was the ice-blue satin chosen by Mrs. Z. D. Zau.

Lovely Laces

Lovely lace so popular for summer was worn by Mrs. New Way-ling who favoured beige as a colour. A gown of rich black and silver, also in lace, looked very smart on Mrs. T. M. Hsi. Another striking model in lace adorned Mrs. C. T. Feng. It was of peacock blue worn over pink satin. Mrs. Kingman Hsu's dainty charm was set off by a coffee and cream lace. Mrs. Peter Li was dressed in all white.

Minister Honoured

Among the farewell parties being held in honour of the Czecho-Slovakian Minister, Mr. R. Feitscher, and Mrs. Feitscher, one of the most enjoyable was given by Mr. O. K. Yui, the Acting Mayor, and Mrs. Yui, at their official residence in Route Gustave de Boissezon.

It took place on Friday, among those invited being Mr. Oscar de Oxholm, Danish Minister, Baron B. de Weydenthal, Polish Minister, Mr. E. Lardy, Swiss Consul-General, Baron J. Beck-Friis, Swedish Minister, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Choy, Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vega, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Zee and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest S. H. Tong.

Dr. Sun Fo's Party

Several of the ladies who left for Hongkong in the ss. President Coolidge were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Sun Fo on Wednesday night at the Park Hotel. It was a most enjoyable dinner party, ending up with the vacationers being escorted to the ship, which left early the next morning.

This popular hotel was also the scene for a pretty wedding when Mr. Yiu Liang took Miss Kuai for his bride. It took place last Thursday, the ceremony being performed at 4 p.m., followed by a reception attended by many friends of the young couple. The groom studied at Oberlin.

Other Parties

Mr. and Mrs. George Hung Woo were hosts at an informal party last Sunday when they invited several friends to the tea-dance at Ciro's. Also noted in another group was Mr. Tommy Kiang, who left the next day for Tsingtao, bringing with him Herbert and David, the two young sons of Mr. and Mrs. T. K. King. Mrs. Kiang left earlier in the season. Her husband is the cousin of Mr. T. K. King.

Visitors from Peiping are Dr. and Mrs. Y. W. Lee, who have been entertained at various affairs by many of their friends here. Dr. Lee is connected with the Tsing Hua University and, together with his wife, first visited Hangchow before coming on to Shanghai last week. They were to have left this week for home, but owing to the disruption of transportation facilities, have delayed their departure. Among those who have given parties for them are Mrs. H. H. Sun, Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Ling, and others. The Lees are staying at the New Asia Hotel.

Last night Mr. T. L. Bau was host to a number of friends at a dinner party given at Ciro's night club.

Cultural Association's Dinner

To promote interest in the Association of Chinese and Foreign Cultural Relations, a dinner was given by the organization last Wednesday at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. in Bubbling Well Road. Dr. Chu Ming-yi delivered an address, which was translated into English, French and German for the benefit of the international group present. The programme of entertainment concluded with interesting films of Huangshan and the recent Nanking-Yunnan motorbus tour headed by Dr. Chu.

Among those present were Mr. H. E. Tan, Dr. James Woo, Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, Dr. Ho Ki, Dr. P. T. Chow, Prof. Kan Shuan-yi, Mr. Tan Shan-kai, Mr. Chien Chen-shu, Prof. Asia Ho, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Doodha, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rudenberg, Dr. A. Renner, Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Knudsen, Dr. Chu Wei-chu, and many others.

THE ART OF NETTING

Little Coats

Netting, which began recently at the back of people's heads, and from there proceeded to their neckties, is now being called into requisition as a "garment." That is to say, little coats are being made of it, usually of string. There seems to be no end to the purposes for which netting may be used, whether as curtains, like those at the beginning of the nineteenth century, or as tuckers which look like an old-fashioned hamfrill.

Netting requires two qualities—mastery of the knot, which, once acquired, has no variations, and judgment of the area, which is more difficult, because of its knack of collapsing. To judge the area, the netting must be spread out and pinned down, so that it falls into squares, not diamonds, like those of a tennis net. In making a hairnet space can thus be calculated, and netting has the advantage that bits of it can be cut away anywhere, without any possibility of unravelling. To keep the area in its place, as in the case of a little bolero, the edges often have to be stiffened—in the case of chenille, always. Chenille has caterpillar habits and curls and twists, and scarves of it should have their ends threaded with horsehair or other stiffening. Thus treated, it has an airy, light appearance, like that of a veil. The coats of netting are rather like the veils put on hats. They dissimulate to the advantage of the wearer, but do not conceal. Once the netting knot has been learned there is no reason why anything should not be netted. The mesh can be measured exactly and the area wanted calculated with equal exactitude from it. It should be remembered that the pull on the net makes it fall into diamonds, and that if squares are wanted the netting has to be done on the bias, as in the case of a knitted scarf with a slant to it.

FEATHER-STITCHING

A Change of Values

A recent exhibition in Manchester of needlework going back to nearly a hundred years ago served to remind some of the older visitors of the decline that has come upon that once universal form of decoration, feather-stitching. To-day it is used chiefly as a minor part of a coloured embroidery scheme, seldom, if ever, for personal use. But in late Victorian and Edwardian days few little girls and women were considered to have "properly finished" underclothing (one wore "underclothing" then, not "silkies" or "scanties") without yards and yards of feather-stitching to garnish the embroidery-frilled neckline, armholes, wristline, and often the body of the garment, which sometimes boasted alternate rows of tiny perpendicular tucks and feather-stitching. To have "not an inch of feather-stitching" on these garments was a sort of scandal.

The type of feather-stitching varied according to the material used for the garment. For cambric very fine single feather-stitching was used, and in youthful hands this was the most difficult kind, because it had to be kept straight to a hair's breadth. Double feather-stitching, which was easier and quicker to work, was used on flannelette, and on flannel it was permitted to use large treble feather-stitching. This stitchery was even worn on the outside, and memory recalls little silk frocks with minute feather-stitching round the neckline, and, later, cream school-blouses with turn-down collars, almost exactly as worn to-day, but feather-stitched round the edge of the collar and along the upper and lower lines of the cuffs. Ambitious feather-stitchers enriched their work with French knots at either side. Even dolls' clothes had to be "properly finished" in this way.

SHANGHAI GIRLS ABROAD

Success Comes to Phyllis Wilson; A Letter from Betty Cannan

A story of unusual "human interest" to many in Shanghai is the story of Miss Phyllis Wilson, who left here two and a half years ago to study music in London and has just been chosen out of 300 applicants as a leading soprano in the famous "Old Vic" theatre.

The daughter of Mr. Walter E. Wilson, formerly with Jardine, Matheson and Company, she left Shanghai in 1935 with Mrs. Wilson to enter the Royal College of Music, Kensington. Two years of hard work followed, for it is all uphill job becoming a first-rate musician of any sort. So well did Miss Phyllis Wilson succeed, however, that she has recently been awarded a special bursary of £50 for excellence in her studies.

Met the Duke of Kent

Another honour which her lovely voice has won her was that of being introduced, with five other pupils, to the Duke of Kent, who is a patron of the Royal College.

The climax occurred just this last June. Miss Lilian Bayliss, manager of the "Old Vic" in Saddler's Wells, announced that the theatre needed two leading sopranos. Three hundred talented young women applied, and six directors were chosen from the principle theatres in London to act as judges. It was an anxious week in the Wilson home, (by this time Mr. Wilson, who retired during the past winter, had reached England and was with his family.) Then came the trials, the weighing of one beautiful voice against another, the uncertainty, the hope, and finally the great news that Miss Wilson was one of the two winners. She begins her duties in the theatre on August 1.

* * *

Another Shanghai girl, who is achieving interesting things at home is Miss Betty Cannan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus M. Cannan of No. 1 The Bund. Miss Cannan is studying to be a teacher in the Women's League of Health and Beauty, and in a recent letter to her parents describes a great demonstration which the League held at Wembley in June, and in which she took part.

MISS PHYLLIS WILSON

A former Shanghai girl, who begins a contract with the Old Vic Theatre at Saddler's Wells on August 1.

When the first of these rallies took place in 1930 in Hyde Park, the demonstrators only numbered 70. This year there were no less than 6,000 from all over the provinces, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, Canada, and the United States. But the letter speaks for itself, and here it is:

A Rehearsal

"I arrived home at 12.30 this morning utterly exhausted and am still feeling very tired, though probably nothing to what Prunella Stack (the leader of the League) is feeling like. I admire that girl more and more. From 2 o'clock in the afternoon till 7, she was standing on that platform by the microphone directing exits, entrances and formations, which had not been tried with all the provinces until then. The provinces all went wrong and had to go out and come in again, which took another half hour. Everyone had to start assembling at 7.30 so we did'nt have much time for a snack and no time to rest before the show began at 8.30. In the middle of the afternoon

MISS BETTY CANNAN

The daughter of Shanghai residents, Miss Cannan writes of the pageant held by the Women's League of Health and Beauty at Wembley recently.

we had a short service in the arena, the whole 6,000 of us.

"Future Teachers"

"We had a huge audience: the north and south sides were packed though the other two ends were a bit sparse. The London and Suburbs members entered into the arena from the two end tunnels. Peggy St. Lo led us in. Each centre had its own banner and we, following immediately behind Peggy, were under the banner which read "Future Teachers". When we were all in, the Provinces entered from the Royal Tunnel. Scotland and Ireland were piped in by their own pipers. Then Wales and all the provinces. When they were in, the Overseas marched in, receiving hearty applause, the Canadians looking particularly fine in their red blazers. This filled the arena and it must have been too thrilling to watch.

"Then the London and Suburbs marched off and left the Provinces and Overseas lot to do the next item. We changed into our Tarantelle costumes. We did out dance in the middle of the arena—over 100 of us—while the London girls formed a background. They were formed in two large circles and two small ones on either side of the arena, the colouring being most effective. After that we went straight into the feet exercises and then we students had to rush to the circles and lead them off in huge semi-circles at the two ends of the arena. That done, all the rest of the 6,000 poured in, led by their teachers and formed with us into two enormous circles which filled the entire arena. We then all did feet exercises, followed by obvious propaganda stuff and that ended the first half.

White Costumes

"For the second half, the teachers were all dressed in white silk crepe tunics and silver tinsely belts with cuffs on the arm made of the same material. They all wore red carnations and looked most awfully nice. Prunella and Peggy and Joan, the head teachers, were dressed the same but wore gold belts and cuffs. The first item after the interval was the Cabaret, about 200 of us performing. It was a very snappy number and much appreciated by the audience: in the middle of the dance when, in a hug ring or rather concentric rings six deep, we progressed round high-kicking, and kicking our trays which we held out at shoulder level, they simply rose at us and gave us a real hand.

Picked Out by Lights

"By this time it was dark and we had search-lights shining on us. After this came more exercises which included a very effective ball item which I have only seen once before in a rehearsal. Then came the finale which began with an athletic dance and then our Pyrrhic dance, both very good. We wore white tunics, silver belts and white capes lined with green satin; the teachers' block had red linings and the two members' blocks, purple and blue linings. At the end of the dance we posed in groups at four corners of the arena and when the applause had subsided, the search-lights left us. Then complete blackness while members in outdoor uniform marched in led by Prunella and Peggy, each and every one carrying above their heads real flaming torches. When the lights came on again the band played "Land of Hope" followed by "God Save the King."

Tremendously Inspiring

"It was a grand show, simply marvellous and I wished all the time you could have been there to see it ..... I must mention this though. As we marched out of the arena after God Save the King, I looked up to the Royal Box and noticed in particular a youngish woman standing there looking down on us all. You could see that she was thrilled beyond description—absolutely inspired. This is quite true. I only had that glimpse of her and then we were in the tunnel, but that glimpse seemed to reflect, the whole evening's performance."

A MINER, who denied biting a constable, was stated by his wife during the hearing of the Harworth Colliery village disturbance charges at Nottingham Assizes to have left his false teeth in their usual place—on the top shelf of the larder—at the time. She added that he had not worn them half a dozen times in seven or eight years.

COLD CUTLETS

A delightful cold dish for Sunday night's supper can be prepared as follows. Put the best end of a neck of lamb or mutton into a saucepan, add a sliced onion and carrot, a blade of mace, a sprig of parsley, pepper, and salt. Cover with boiling stock, or water flavoured with meat extract, and simmer gently until tender, which will be in an hour and a half to two hours. When cold, cut into cutlets. Have ready some diced young carrots and turnips, green peas, kidney beans, and any other vegetables available. Mix with a little mayonnaise, or oil and vinegar flavoured with pepper, sugar, and salt, and put on the serving-dish. Strain the gravy the meat was cooked in and remove all fat, dissolve a couple of leaves of gelatine in it, and when almost setting coat the cules with it. Place these on the vegetables, and sprinkle with chopped mint, if liked.

WOMEN have found a brand new profession. It is that of professional listener. They just sit back while clients pour out their troubles, tell their fears and worries, or relieve the monotony of a tongue-tied existence. Miss Ulric Kay, of New York, started it. The idea has spread to England already. Miss Kay was a welfare worker who found that many people went to her doctor brother, not for advice, but to unburden their hearts. "Listeners" give sympathetic hearings at 12s. 6d. an hour, and make a good living out of it. Professional listener Alice Tefft of Rochester, N.Y., went one better. She let people tell their troubles and cry on her shoulder for 8s. an hour. Men, she says, are her best clients.

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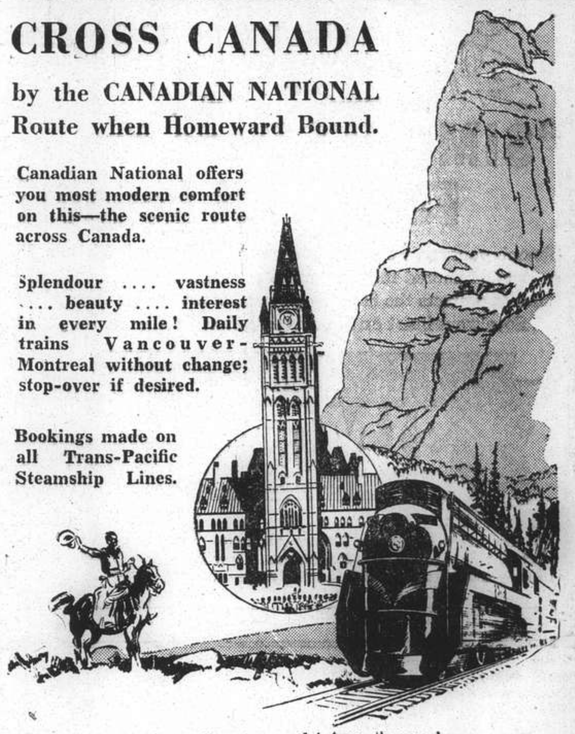

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And a wife besides!

Back again at evening, the sun is red;
Tired brown farmer going home to bed.
A barrow-full of working-girls makes a weary mile,
Heavier than spinach, yet see the farmer smile.
How many coppers for those taxi-barrow rides?
Such a load of giggles,
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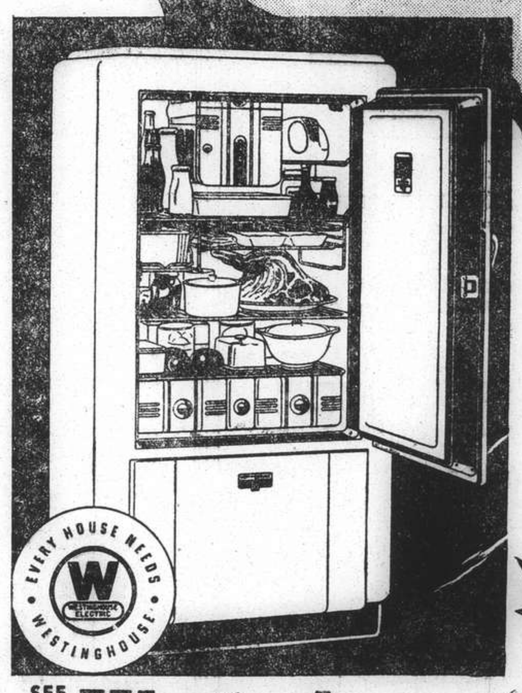

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THE LONDON TIMES
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
No. 1844, Saturday, June 5, 1937

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written by Count Ayske Kabayama, chairman of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (The Society for International Cultural Relations of Tokyo)

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All Announcements in this column are charged at the rate of $3 per insertion.

MARRIAGE

McFARLANE-BROCK.—On July 16, 1937 at H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai and afterwards at The Church of Christ The King ELEANOR (Bunty), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brock to JOHN, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Morton McFarlane, of Newlands, Glasgow, Scotland.

DEATH

HOWIE—On Saturday, July 17, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, MORTON HOOKER HOWIE, aged 38 years. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

IN MEMORIAM

NOBBINS.—In proud and loving memory of Peter Barry who died on July 19, 1935. 8427

CARD

Mrs. DORLY ROHDE and Mr. WILLIAM LANGE wish to thank their friends for messages of sympathy and for the beautiful flowers sent during their recent bereavement.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

CALMER JUDGMENT?

It is possible to be more hopeful of a peaceful local settlement of the latest Sino-Japanese clash. Ominous signs which might well be marshalled to justify the worst fears have been set off by the steadiness of the markets. Volubility once again has been reassuring despite its dangerous tendency to exacerbate feeling. There has been much argument on both sides to prove or disprove premeditation. In truth the issue is academic. Whether the Japanese forces were sent on manoeuvres near Marco Polo Bridge to create an incident is unimportant. The moment the incident arose the fundamental significance of Japan's ability to dictate terms became the really vital factor in the situation. China has officially cited the Nine-Power Pact in evidence of her wrongs. The move is technically justified but it can be met by technical objections to support the same inaction as marked the attitude of the signatories toward the virtual annexation of Manchuria, including Jehol, and the inroad of Japanese armed force into East Hopei and North China generally. So long as the terms of the Ho-Umetsu agreement are secret it is impossible for the other Powers to resist the contention that by her own action, under the pressure of *force majeure* no doubt, China has acquiesced in a substantial breach of the Pact, leaving Manchuria out of account. Senator Pittman has jumped in at once to defend his country from any responsibility by alleging that in 1931 Great Britain failed to co-operate effectively with the United States of America in stopping Japanese aggression in Manchuria. His allegations receive some colour from the uncertainty of Sir John Simon's attitude at that time, but, on the whole, Colonel Stimson's authoritative disclosures have shown that the United States was then prepared only to join in "moral pressure" and nothing more. In any case the real issue is what is happening in 1937, not what might have happened in 1931. China has not at present invoked the Nine-Power Pact any more than she did in 1931; she has only cited it. She evidently is convinced therefore that the present crisis must be determined as between herself and Japan direct, although it is pertinent for both parties to consider the light in which the signatories of the Pact may regard whatever settlement is reached.

Japan is thought to be disposed to a less "positive" line of action than recent statements seemed to warrant. She has reason. She has not had a good "press", judging from comments on all sides. She is in a difficult position because, materially, there is little real limit to her action. She has, however, to bear in mind that the very ease with which she can enforce demands, such as the cutting off of Hopei from but the barest semblance of control by the Central Government at Nanking, may, ultimately, tell against her. The restraint which has been shown by the Chinese Government is matched by a remarkable absence of violent declarations from political opinion which in the past has been apt aggressively to assume the rôle of mentor to Nanking. Japan herself has set in train certain military preparations. She can hardly be surprised if the Chinese authorities feel impelled to go through similar motions, albeit with an agile eye on the terms of the Ho-Umetsu agreement. General Chiang Kai-shek has been reticent. It is possible that he—and his colleagues—take the view that they are not going to prejudice the undoubted improvements effected in the national defences by putting them to a test which would inevitably destroy the cohesion so far achieved. They might be prepared to acquiesce in, without specifically endorsing, a local settlement which dangerously weakened their still precarious control in the North, because thereby they would maintain the fabric of the national defence and continue to strengthen it against such time as would enable them more effectively to counter subsequent attempts in extending Japanese aggression. This policy, admittedly, might be difficult to justify to the newly-stirred national sentiment which they have been able to consolidate, but there are grounds for believing that, for the first time, that sentiment rests on a firm confidence in the Central Government's judgment of the whole situation and has powers of restraint which, despite the immediate consequences of inaction, may prove to be more formidable in the long run.

If that is a correct reading of the situation Japan has every reason for caution. Too ready acceptance of the opportunities which seem so attractive to the Kwantung Army is likely to involve Japanese policy in commitments the extent, cost and end of which cannot be foreseen. It is just as if the Central Government at Nanking were acting like a guerrilla force in luring the well-equipped and overwhelmingly superior armies of Japan to advance confidently into apparently unresisting territory only to find that more responsibilities had been shouldered without actually settling anything. Liabilities, menacing and incalculable, would develop on all sides and, as the months passed, the prospect of liquidating them would create greater anxieties in relation not only to Japan's contacts with China but probably also to her future standing with other Powers whose freedom to assert their views may be expected to increase as their present preoccupations diminish. At the moment, too, Japan is unlikely to desire an addition to the complications of her domestic problems. She might be more pleased if China were inclined to intensify the provocation which the recent clash would generate. China is, apparently, being wise enough to refuse that excuse for forceful action from Japan. Even if it be accepted that there is ground for demanding some sort of reparation for the Marco Polo Bridge affair and China's evident weakness encourages a generous estimate of the requirements of the case, Japan may come to the conclusion that moderation is her best card. It puts the least difficulty in the way of resuming approach to the real basis of Sino-Japanese co-operation. Japan wants to reconcile the differences of view at present blocking that approach; her own desire for economics to be considered before political issues are determined is opposed by China's clear conviction that the economic cart cannot come before the political horse. Diplomacy can solve that enigma; military force cannot. China on her side should realize that it is dangerous to paint too glowingly the undoubted advances made in her national organization. Inattention to that point may conceivably have prompted actions which have all too clearly exposed the still vulnerable condition of a nation during a transitional period of development. That, again, is where diplomacy and not sabre-rattling may best exercise its influence.

WHICH FIRST?

Italian comment on the British proposals for solving the non-intervention deadlock in Spain is encouraging to those who hope for a satisfactory settlement to be reached in that the withdrawal of volunteers is clearly, if guardedly, approved. It is not surprising that the Italians should be inclined to consider recognition of the belligerents as a prior charge on the committee's attention, especially as Italy herself like Germany, has already burnt her boats by giving recognition to General Franco. Nevertheless it is likely that the British proposal to make recognition dependent on the previous withdrawal and evacuation of the volunteers will carry the day with other members of the Committee. The essence of the scheme lies in its being a compromise. Just as Italy and Germany stand firmly behind General Franco, so do other countries hold that the Valcencia Government as the legitimate government of Spain has actually been subjected to unfair discrimination by the refusal of the Powers, including Great Britain and France, to permit it to purchase munitions abroad. So the British scheme's acceptance involves surrender of certain positions by parties who do not see eye to eye with Italy. There is, therefore, equality in compromise which makes the scheme worthy of consideration.

SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION

As the organization of the Coronation Celebrations involved a naval and military tattoo on more ambitious lines than had been devised for the Silver Jubilee two years earlier and as the special conditions governing the seating accommodation had apparently diminished the booking in certain respects, it was feared that if there would be no actual loss, the accounts would not be able to show a profit for distribution to charity. Those fears have now proved to be groundless. The Celebration Committee can report a profit of $4,500 which has been appropriately divided among charitable institutions. On this result the Committee generally and its financial mentor, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson in particular, deserve hearty congratulations. They have the satisfaction of knowing that not only did they ensure the celebration of Their Majesties' Coronation in a form worthy of the occasion in Shanghai but they were able to turn it to good account for the benefit of British charities. They agree that special thanks are due to the officers and men of the services (including the Shanghai Volunteers) whose display at the Racecourse was so impressive, so moving and therefore so attractive to the public.

A CAMBRIDGE SUCCESS

Cambridge University were beaten by Oxford University in the Humphry Cup last year—the result of that competition this year has not been cabled—but their lowest scorer in that match, I. A. Duncan-Millar, eventually made a name for himself by winning the Gold Cross for the Grand Aggregate at the meeting with 497, was only one point below the two tied leaders in the King's Hundred and, in the final stage of the King's Prize won the N.R.A. badge and £5 with 261, eleven points behind the King's Prizeman's score. Duncan-Millar's success then was evidently the shadow of the coming event which is now acclaimed in the victory of D. L. Birney as King's Prizeman with 283—eleven points better than the score which was good enough to win the coveted trophy last year. Birney has left Cambridge but even then he would not be the first Cambridge man to win the prize for that honour is commemorated in the Humphry Cup, having been won by A. P. Humphry, the historian of the National Rifle Association, in 1871 just as he was about to leave the University. Humphry also won the Grand Aggregate Gold Cross in 1878, but that record does not deprive Duncan, Millar of the credit of being the first undergraduat to win the cross. Birney must be one of the youngest winners of the King's Prize—a possible rival to him in point of age is A. G. Fulton of the Queen's Westminsters who, stimulated by the knowledge that his father was a King's Prizeman, won the trophy for the first time before reaching the age of 21.

SHANGHAI AUDIENCES

Shanghai audiences came very well out of the ordeal of analytical examination by an expert who, being under no obligation to disclose his name to the public, could afford to be frank. The worst that he could allege against Shanghai's cinema patrons was that they refused to accept the verdicts of other places in choosing their plays. This distrust of what may be superior opinion is distressing but it argues a certain independence of thought. Shanghai's inability to wear its heart on its sleeve or its capacity for cultivating the "poker face" may be due not so much to a lack of emotional expression as to a sense of good manners. Audiences here are cosmopolitan. They become accustomed to the need for restraining themselves when news-reel pictures portray special aspects of national thought or activity. There is a general well-bred reluctance to run the risk of incommoding neighbours of another nationality by giving vocal expression to feelings which in a homogenous audience might quite properly be allowed to expand. This training shows itself, too in the attitude toward the feature films. Comedy—including cartoons—must be exempt, for, all the world over, the sources of laughter have a common basis which precludes offence. Nor should it be forgotten that one of the merits of a cosmopolitan community is that its component parts react on each other and unconsciously create standards of taste which, despite certain lapses, are more exacting than can usually be developed in purely national audiences.

A WESTERN JOURNAL

The West China Border Research Society has again issued its journal—Volume VIII—to give the public an opportunity of sharing in the immense amount of knowledge regarding Szechuen and the Tibetan border unearthed by the painstaking activities of its members. For the first time the Society has a Chinese President, Mr. S. C. Yang, whose scientific research in Szechuen has already been honoured by the Government. Mr. Yang's presidential address is contained in the Journal—now printed in Shanghai and published in Chengtu thanks to the facilities provided by aerial transport—and it eloquently pleads for co-operation with the Szechuen National University in developing investigation of the folk-lore, customs and literature of the West. Mr. Yang has been in Szechuen since 1901; in him therefore the Society has an admirably qualified leader. His tribute to the work of the late James Huston Edgar, the pioneer of the Society's efforts, marks the generosity and sympathy of his interest in the office which he now fills. The journal contains a full list of Edgar's writings and some charmingly characteristic poetry from his pen. To his memory D. S. Dye contributes a literary and biographical salute. The journal is packed with a remarkable supply of writing on Szechuen and Tibetan life by a host of experts including the versatile "Tibetan" who is so well-known to these columns and who discusses the "Wheel of Life." The variety of topic can be judged from a random selection: Tribal books of divination. Na-khi sorcery—Tree Gods, the independent Lolo, "White men's graves," Human sacrifices, the Hawk-cuckoo, Art transfers, costly coffins, ancient aboriginal groups, butterflies of South-west Szechuen, and other out of the way products of exploration and research, all of which go to make a thoroughly competent miscellany.

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

Yesterday	Min. 78.7 Max. 92.0
Same date, 1936	Min. 75.0 Max. 88.5

Rainfall nil.

Siccawei Recordings:—

Yesterday	Min. 77.0 Max. 94.8
Same date, 1936	Min. 73.4 Max. 90.3

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 17th:—High to normal and steady pressure over Japan, Korea and east China. Low in the south-west. Fresh south-easterly to south-westerly monsoon winds along the China Coast. Cloudy, fine and hot weather in China, with showers in places.

State on the morning of the 18th:—Cloudy, fine and hot weather. South-easterly winds. High and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and hot weather with thundery showers and north-easterly to south-easterly winds around Shantung. Cloudy, hot and rather fine with easterly to southerly winds or breezes in the Yangtze Valley: local thunder in the evening. Cloudy with moderate south-easterly monsoon over the Eastern Sea: with variable winds around Formosa.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Unemployment Fund.—Shanghai Municipal Foreign Staff Association Unemployment Fund $46.00

In Parenthesis

Off Form

IN Buenos Aires, the city awarded José Portogallo, a poet, a prize amounting to $1,500 for his book of poetry, adjudged the best work of the year in Buenos Aires.

Then Mayor Vedia y Mitre ordered police to seize all copies of the book as "immoral and blasphemous."

* * *

Thank You!

UNCLE John came to stay, and before he left he gave his nephew a pound note. "Now, be careful with that money, Tommy," he said. "Remember the saying 'A fool and his money are soon parted'." "Yes, uncle," replied Tommy, "but I want to thank you for parting with it, just the same."

* * *

Foiled

IN Chicago three bandits, one armed with a machine gun, heaved and tugged on a heavy money bag. Near by stood William Szlauis, Railway Express Agency truck driver, his hands high in the air, helpless.

"We're in the big money now," a bandit chortled.

The bag contained 10,000 pennies.

* * *

Right Place

STONEYBROKE was not feeling in the jolliest of moods. "Just look at that notice," he said, indicating the words "Post No Bills" on a blank wall. "What is the use of sticking that up there? Why don't they put these things in the right place?"

"Where would you put it?" asked his friend.

"Over every letter box in the country," was the reply.

* * *

Well-Rounded Programme

"MY boy," said the magnate to his son, "there are two things that are vitally necessary if you are to succeed in business."

"What are they, dad?"

"Honesty and sagacity."

"What is honesty?"

"Always—no matter what happens or how adversely it may affect you—always keep your word once you have given it."

"And sagacity?"

"Never give it."

* * *

Blows the Gaff!

IN modern sex war woman wins,
With keener wits than men,
Whilst half-baked youths, all smut and grins,
Find much beyond their ken.
In workshop, office, home, away,
She more than holds her own;
At games she's fine—at work she's keen,
In pain she scarce doth moan.
But whisper in a shell-pink ear
That secret you should hide,
'Twill very soon be made quite clear
She's spread it—far and wide!

* * *

Poker

IN Ironton, Ohio, a woman jailed over-night for intoxication told Judge O. H. Henninger she would rather be spanked than return to a cell.

"It's your choice — spanking or gaol," said the magistrate.

She chose the spanking. Police Clerk Charles Cooper obtained a board, and the prisoner bent over to receive the sentence. Cooper lifted the board and hesitated.

"You're free to go," said the judge to the prisoner. "Why don't you take up poker?"

* * *

Short-Winded

I'VE noticed that the hardest workers are the ones who take pride in their work. They not only get more work done, but they enjoy doin' it.

My Uncle Hod was the champion hay pitcher of Crawford county. He could pitch hay onto the waggon all day in the hot sun and the horses had to trot to keep up with him. One day I said to Uncle Hod, "There's your brother who is president of a big bank in town with nothin' to do but sit back of a big desk and here you are pitchin' hay all day long. Things ain't equally divided, are they?"

Uncle Hod says, "No, they ain't—my poor brother couldn't last 40 minutes at this work!"

—By Bob Burns.

* * *

Release

TIME shall slide over me
(And who shall withhold it?)
Like a spread wind,
Like a stretched bird;
Sun shall search into me,
Strong on the bone,
Till the blood's fretfulness
Sluices away;
I shall stay, day-forespent
As a pale stone
Under the level moon
Sparkling alone;
Frosty with blissfulness
I shall have soon
A slight mist to cover me;
With none to behold it,
Soft as a bird,
Wide as a wind,
Night shall swoop unto me:
I shall be shaken
Lightly and taken
Forth on forgetfulness,
Darkly content.
Words shall rise up in me,
Bubbled from deeps
Hid to the day,
Where my innocence sleeps.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 19, 1877.

It is a curious thing to find a wreck due, not to the ship striking a rock, but to a rock striking the ship, yet this is what seems to have happened in the case of the iron screw steamship Knight Templar, which, on February 23, off the Gulf of Tunis, seems to have been struck by a rock from a submarine volcano, while in 1,000 fathoms of water at a distance of ten miles from the nearest known group of rocks. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling noise and by a seething of the sea into white foam all round the ship, and though the ship was not stopped in her course, she soon began to fill, and had to be steered to the island of Galita, where the captain ran her on shore in a shallow place, which he accomplished within four hours of the submarine shock. When exmined by divers, and subsequently in dock in Malta, it appeared that at a distance of about fifteen feet from the stem of the vessel about nine or ten feet had been torn out of her by something which crossed her course at right angles, and the ship had also been struck in a similar way on the after-part from the same direction, and a good part of her keel twisted. Mr. William Coppin, ex-surveyor to the Board of Trade, who gives us this account at length in "The Times" is evidently quite satisfied that rock driven through the sea by a submarine volcano had struck and wrecked the ship. It is hard for the sailors that at the very time when man is contriving such frightful torpedoes for their destruction, the earth herself should begin exploding natural torpedoes upon them, without even the warning of a declaration of war.

By SAPAJOU

SHANGHAI'S FILM FANS

HONGKONG PAY CUTS RESTORED

Civil Servants Again Enjoy Full Salaries: Compulsory Pasteurization of Milk Postponed

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 9.

After having suffered salary cuts for a period of eighteen months, Hongkong civil servants are now enjoying full restoration of the levy. The original cause of the deduction, which was on a variable percentage basis, according to the scale of salary enjoyed, was the slump in the sterling value of the dollar, which meant a tremendous increase in the vote for emoluments, due to the fact that officers recruited from Home are paid on a sterling basis. Begun on January 1, 1936, the levy was, by reason of the obscure financial position of the Colony, continued on a modified form for the first six months of the current year, this step being reluctantly approved by the Secretary of State. The financial position has, however, now so greatly improved (revenue for the first half of the year showing an increase of over $1,300,000 compared with the same period last year) that it was deemed possible to remove the levy altogether as from July 1.

The Colonial Treasurer, in moving abolition of the levy at a meeting of the Legislative Council, said its continuance was felt to be a hindrance to the recruitment of new officers and a bad advertisement of the Colony's financial standing. There was no opposition to the motion—a circumstance which has occasioned some surprise. One journal, indeed, spoke of the "almost indecent haste and silence" with which the resolution was carried through, and referred to the fact that no mention was made by the Government spokesman of such matters as the reduction of special allowances which many civil servants enjoy, or of the greater substitution of dollar-paid for sterling-paid officers which the public had been led to believe would be put into force.

Salaries and Pensions

Occasion has also been taken by the Press to refer to the heavy burden which so small a Colony as Hongkong has to bear in the way of official salaries and pensions. The former now total about $11,000,000 yearly, while pensions absorb more than two millions and are being added to every year. Thus, fully half of the Colony's revenue is swallowed up in these two items, while Military Contributions to the Imperial Government amount to a further four millions per annum. Apart from liberal salaries, civil servants can retire on substantial pensions at the age of 50 years, while among the privileges which they enjoy are residences, partly furnished, at seven per cent. of their salaries, contrasted with from 20 to 30 per cent. paid by the average resident of the Colony. Moreover, extra taxation has been imposed to meet the Government salary bill, and although civil servants admittedly bear their proportion of this increased taxation, they have compensating advantages which the ordinary resident does not enjoy. It is recalled, also, that the committee which recently enquired into the finances of the Hongkong University (on which the Government was represented) approved continuation of the ten per cent. reduction to which the staff is subject. Apparently what is sauce for the University goose is not sauce for the Government gander.

The general feeling of the public is that Government servants are too numerous and are overpaid, resulting in the cost of administration being far heavier than the Colony can be reasonably expected to bear. General reaction may be summed up in the comment of one newspaper which remarked: "The community does not wish to deny the Civil Service fair, even comfortable, conditions; but it wants the Government to appreciate more fully that the taxpayer also has his problems, specially as taxation is indirect—and it wants the problems of both parties merged, that being the essence of government for the people."

The question of the compulsory pasteurization of milk has again come to the fore in consequence of the Government's decision to hold in abeyance its previous resolve to legislate along these lines. Reasons given for the deferment of the step are the fact that a special investigation into the subject, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, is taking place at Home, and that the British-owned Dairy Farm, the biggest suppliers in Hongkong, is now selling no unpasteurized milk.

It was intended, following the recent outbreak of infantile dysentery, which took a heavy toll of young European lives, to bring pasteurization into effect next year, a step which was strongly advised by Dr. A. A. Wellington, Director of Medical Services, who gave emphasis to the need by citing the case of Toronto, where compulsory pasteurization is in force. "If it be necessary," said Dr. Wellington, "to safeguard the purity of milk in Toronto by compulsory pasteurization, it is many times more necessary in Hongkong."

The fact that, in spite of this advice, the Government has now decided to wait the results of the United Kingdom inquiry before definitely imposing its own law has been the subject to caustic comment, both editorially and in the correspondence columns of the Press. Conditions in England and in Hongkong are, it is said, not comparable except by the widest stretch of an elastic mind—"some such elasticity," to use the words of one journal, "as enables the Government to make up its mind one day and change it the next." It is conceded that small Chinese dairies would find it difficult to meet the cost of modern pasteurization plants, but the stand is taken that so long as these dairies are able to operate on the present basis—one writer says that he has never seen such poor-class dairy animals or such crude dairy arrangements as are to be found in these establishments—so long will the public be exposed to the danger of another major outbreak of dysentery.

Problem of Transferred Children

In the knowledge that the Imperial Government is considering legislation on the mui-tsai question, now that it has in its hands the report of the Commission sent out from Home to Malaya and Hongkong, the issues involved are once again attention here. While it is generally conceded that the vocal section of the agitation against child slavery, both in the Home press and Parliament, is given to over-statement of the facts, there is, none the less, ample evidence of a recognition here in Hongkong of the fact that the existing mui-tsai laws need strengthening. Divergence of view is mainly on the point whether the Commission's majority report, which is concerned chiefly with an elaboration of the inspectorate system, goes far enough.

Apart from the more conservative section of the Chinese community, opinion would appear to incline to a more thorough-going treatment of the evil, along the lines advocated by Miss Picton-Turberville in her minority report. This envisages the problem as of much wider import than the mui-tsai question; it rests on a demand that the whole subject of transferred children—that is, children who, by sale, gift or adoption, are out of the control of their parents—should be brought within the ambit of the proposed new legislation.

Actually, all transferred children are the wards of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but, as Miss Rathbone, Independent Member of Parliament, has pointed out, as there is no requirement that such children shall be notified when they are transferred to a home not their own, and no requirement that they shall be registered or inspected, it is an impossibility for that official to know the names, the numbers or the homes of his supposed wards. The cases which come under his consideration are only those which are voluntarily brought to his notice.

There is, therefore, a strong body of opinion which urges that a special officer should be appointed as Official Guardian—one who should devote his whole time to the work, and who should possess special qualifications for the work. Hand in hand with this proposal is a demand that registration of all transferred children be made compulsory, with appropriate provisions in regard to inspection. On the latter point, the old bugbear of "Chinese susceptibility" is being encountered. Respectable Chinese fear that universal registration and inspection would lead to the creation of any army of official "Paul Prys," who would be for ever invading the sanctity of their homes.

Answering this objection, the advocates of radical reform suggest that special provision could be made for exemption from inspection in such cases as the Official Guardian is satisfied that the child is in good hands and being treated kindly. It seems evident that a registration scheme of some kind will be necessary, and the most likely outcome would appear to be a voluntary system to begin with, this to be made compulsory after due notice of the change has been given. One thing apears certain, namely, that the public as a whole will be satisfied with nothing less than some indication of a really serious effort to deal with the whole question of transferred children on bold and courageous lines.

Beautifying the Colony

There are Government Departments which do their work efficiently, quietly and economically. Of these, there is no more striking example in Hongkong than the Botanical and Forestry Department, which, with an amazingly small personnel, has, in the last quarter of a century, contributed greatly to the beautification of the Colony. The observant visitor, whether from Shanghai and other Far Eastern centres or from overseas, must have realized the existence of some scheme of ordered planning to account for the wealth of trees and flowering shrubs seen all over the Colony. Chief praise for the effects produced is due to Mr. Harold Green, Superintendent of the Department, who is now going on retirement after 26 years' service. During his régime, thousands of roadside trees have been planted, to say nothing of the wholesale distribution of pretty flowering shrubs.

In 1914, no fewer than 800 hydrangeas, 120 bauhinias and 120 callistemon plants were laid down on the Fanling hills, while in the same year 500 azaleas were planted out at Wong Nei Chong Gap and Deep Water Bay on the island. In the following year, a total of 6,000 trees, apart from pines, were planted in the Tytam catchment area, and the Fanling hills were further enriched by the addition of 4,000 flowering shrubs and trees. Since then, 2,000 flowering plants have been laid out in the Deep Water Bay region. Despite depredations—for despoilers of the countryside are a constant menace—and the effects of weather, most of these plantings have survived and in some cases have been self-propagated, with the result that the work which Mr. Green initiated and supervized will remain as a constant reminder of his services.

Greater interest in the citrus industry in recent years has led to the establishing of citrus plots at Fanling, a branch of horticulture which Mr. Gretn considers to have a great future locally. There is one important duty which the Department discharges, of which the general public is largely unaware. This is the inspection, on behalf of the United States Government, of the narcissus bulbs which are exported to America from China, being mainly shipped at Amoy. They were at one time inspected for disease at the port of shipment, but for the past eighteen years the work has been done in Hongkong. Millions of these bulbs are now inspected annually.

All in all, the Department, under Mr. Green's expert guidance, has done wonders for this Colony, not the least important part of its work being in respect of afforestation, which is an essential feature of the conservation of the Colony's limited and very precious water supply.

"Croydon of Far East"

Hongkong's rising importance as a commercial airport is well illustrated in the fact that for the six months ended June 30 no less than fifteen tons of mail was handled at Kaitak Aerodrome. This figure will be substantially increased for the second half of the year, inasmuch as the Pan-American service has been operating only for three months, while the Eurasia Aviation Corporation's planes have only just commenced making Hongkong a port of call.

There was a time, not so long ago, when Hongkong appeared likely to become isolated on the aviation map, due to a policy, said to have been dictated from Home, of granting no landing rights to foreign planes without reciprocal rights being conceded. Sir Andrew Callecott, Governor here until his recent appointment to Ceylon, took the opposite view, one strongly advocated by the Press of the Colony—that an unconditional welcome should be extended to all commercial services; and his ideas have, happily, been adopted.

Thus Hongkong is now linked with Malaya, Australia and London by Imperial Airways, with Manila and the United States by the Pan-American Clippers, with Canton and Shanghai by China National Aviation Corporation planes, and with Central and North China by the Eurasia service. Moreover, the link with Canton enables a further connection with Europe by the South-West Aviation Corporation service to Hanoi, where the Air France machines can be picked up. In very truth, Hongkong has become the Croydon of the Far East.

SOLDIER EXPEDITION TO KAMET

Hazardous Climb By Four East Surrey Corporals

The Kamet expedition, comprising Cpls. R. Ridley (leader), J. Williams, H. Bull, L. J. Hamilton and Pte. J. Hillier of the East Surrey Regiment, have established their base camp on the Raikana Glacier at a height of 15,000 feet.

This is a lower base than anticipated but heavy falls of winter snow made a higher base inadvisable. Three glacier camps are now to be pitched in place of the original intention of only two.

Over the last four stages of the march to the base, kit and stores had to be carried in relays. The track has not, of course, been repaired after the ravages of winter landslides and snowdrifts and the party had to make a path for their porters themselves. The angle of slope was in many places at least 80 degrees, and the greatest care had to be taken to ensure that reliable steps were cut, as a slip meant a fall of over 1,000 feet to the boulder-strewn valley below.

Reconnaissance has already been made for Camp I and a good site found at the junction of the East Kamet Glacier.

Stores for 15 days will be transported by the porters to the head of the East Kamet Glacier where Camp III will be established. From here the party will attempt the climb, unassisted by the porters who will return to the base.

MORE FOREIGNERS LEAVE HARBIN

Large Group to Leave Soon For Estonia

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, July 11.

The influx of Japanese to Harbin and the evacuation of foreign purchasers is making the situation still more difficult for foreigners remaining in the city and in consequence of this, it has been announced that 40 Estonians are leaving for their country at the end of this month. Their Government has agreed to assist them, by advancing a certain percentage of the railway fares. By special permission seventeen Latvians and Lithuanians will join the party so as to benefit by the reduced fares which are given by the railway companies to such a large party. Many of these Estonians were born in Harbin or have been here for more than 20 years, but they now find it impossible to earn a living.

Strict Sanitary Regulations

For many years the poorer classes of the Russian population have eked out a living in the summer months by making their own kvas, a favourite Russian summer drink which is generally produced from bread, but the sanitary authorities have objected to the sale of this drink by small shop-keepers and small river restaurants, and have confiscated hundreds of bottles on the grounds that the ingredients were not of the best quality. The authorities have also confiscated much of the ice-cream sold in the streets by itinerent vendors, stating that the quality is harmful, though for years these ice-cream sellers have carried on their trade along the river banks. As milk has always been exceedingly cheap here there was not the slightest need to use poor quality for making a cheap ice-cream. It has now been suggested that the ice-cream business should be monopolized by the Municipality.

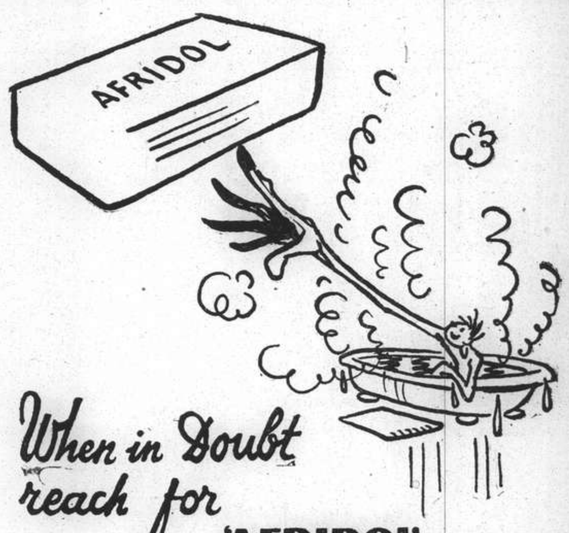
Japanese-German Association

The local Japanese-German Association for the promotion of trade between Germany and Manchoukuo, is gradually developing and increasing its sphere of work. A few days ago a meeting was held and 41 Japanese and 40 Germans attended, among whom was Dr. Karl Knoll, the Reich's commercial representative for Manchoukuo.

The Chairman, Mr. Furusawa, in opening the meeting, said that it had been called principally to bid farewell to the Japanese Consul-General Mr. Satoh, who was leaving Harbin for a higher post in the diplomatic service. Further, Mr. Furusawa said that though the association had only lately been formed, it was already doing great work in cementing friendship between the Japanese and German nations, and economically, it had assisted in the prolongation of the Japan-Manchoukuo-German Commercial Agreement, by which it was now proposed to purchase Y.120,000,000 worth of German machinery, against payment in soya beans, the German firms agreeing to give a credit over a term of six years.

It should be noted that this arrangement favours Manchoukuo, who will get long credit for machinery and at the same time dispose of much produce which of late has not been so easy to sell, as soya beans are now being produced in other countries, thus reducing demand for the Manchoukuo article.

According to statistics just published by the Japan Tourist Bureau, 6,200 tourists visited Harbin in May and 2,000 in June, while on July 1, when the 6th anniversary of the Municipality was celebrated, over 1,000 arrived from Japan, Korea and Manchoukuo cities to witness the display of fireworks on the river bank.



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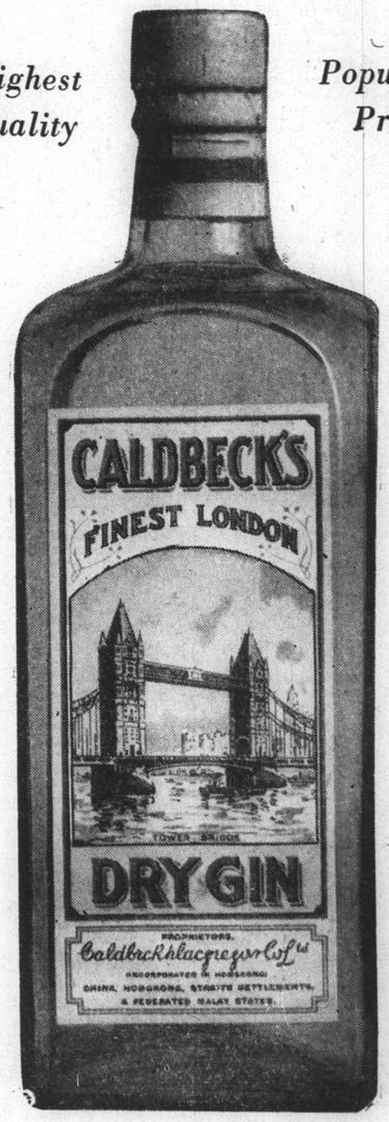

Obtainable Everywhere

FROM DAY TO DAY

HEAVY rain has fallen in Szechuen with the result that a section of the Chengtu-Chungking road has been flooded and damaged in the Yungchuen District, according to messages from the western province.

ANOTHER twenty-five minutes solo flying and Gordon Bert Smith, aged forty-nine, of the Old Rectory, Horningsea, Cambridge, would have secured his "A" pilot's licence, after which he had promised his wife to give up flying. But he crashed and was killed within sight of qualification.

Two Chinese men walking in the Kung Woo Li, off Foochow Road, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, were stopped by three other Chinese and confronted with two pistols. They were forced to hand over their money and some pieces of jewellery to the total value of $130. The robbers escaped, and no shots were fired.

INCESSANT rains caused a sudden rise in the watermark of the upper reaches of the Yangtze River Saturday evening, registering 92 feet and 3 inches, reports Central News. As the Shanhupa airfield is now under water, the eastbound and westbound 'planes of the China National Aviation Corporation are now landing at Kwanganpa. Bus traffic on the Yangchuan sector of the Chungking-Chengtu Highway is also disrupted.

A FEW days after Queen Victoria came to the Throne Lloyd's List appeared as a daily newspaper, and the centenary of this event was recently celebrated. In 1801 the General Shipping and Commercial List was started by a number of Post Office clerks, who not only stole information from Lloyd's List, but held up its mails in order that their news sheet might have earlier publication of shipping movements and casualties. When the Government decided to suppress the clerks' publication Lloyd's List appeared as a daily.

THE Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, in telegrams to the Executive Yuan and Finance Ministry, requests the release of over 1,000,000 bags of flour purchased in Shanghai by Tientsin merchants and which were detained before they were shipped to the north. The Chamber states in the telegram that these bags of flour are for the consumption of the Chinese community in the north and that they will assume full responsibility that the flour will not be disposed of except for the people's consumption.

AN errant parrot, dislodged on June 26 by a fireman's hose from the 100ft.-high tree-top where it had spent two days, has since been remarking at frequent intervals, "Poor Polly! Poor Polly!" The bird is highly valued by its owner, Lt.-Col. C. Heseltine, the former Hampshire cricketer, and when the entire staff of his estate at Brambridge, Hampshire, had failed to recapture it, he telephoned the Eastleigh Fire Brigade. The firemen eventually recaptured the parrot with the help of their escape.

A COMPLIMENTARY copy of "Night and Day" has been received from the publishers, Chatto & Windus, London. At first glance, this little humorous magazine might be taken for the famous "New Yorker," for in make-up and style they are somewhat similar. The first issue came on the London newstands on July 1, and the sponsors of the magazine state they were moved to embark on the venture "by the feeling that the spirit of the age, particularly the modern sense of humour, lacked a medium of expression." This the new magazine intends to supply, and if later issues maintain the standard set by the first one, "Night and Day" is destined to be a success.

IN order that travellers by the new high-speed L.M.S. expresses between London and Glasgow may make the journey in comfort at the highest speeds, engineers and workmen are concluding an extensive programme of track improvements at numerous points on the 400-mile line between the two cities. Over 100 different curves, the aggregate mileage of which amounts to about 60 miles, have been or are being recanted or realigned. Alterations are also being made at a number of junctions. The reconstruction of the viaduct carrying the railway over the River Clyde at Lamington, Lanarkshire, has involved the use of 600 tons of steel and over 3,700 tons of concrete, and, in conjunction with the realignment of curves in the vicinity, will enable trains to go over the viaduct at higher speeds.

"EXPLOITATION of the poor by certain types of undertakers" was attacked by Mr. Arthur Greenwood at a conference of the National Association of Cemetery and Crematorium Superintendents, and the Federation of Cremation Authorities, at Torquay. "There are thousands and thousands of cases in our industrial areas every year," he said, "of families wanting to pay tribute to their dead, spending their last penny on doing it. That is wrong. There are certain undesirable people who will even go to the trouble of finding out what the insurance policy is worth before they tell you what the funeral will cost. I am not saying it is a general rule. I am saying that it has happened, and that poor people ought to be protected from the excesses of their common emotions."

A SOUTH Wales family recently received news of the death of their daughter in a London hospital. They prepared for the funeral, ordered a coffin, and then the girl was found to be alive and progressing favourably. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davies, of Treboeth, near Swansea, were informed that their daughter Doreen had died in hospital in London. The shock was all the more severe as the family was under the impression that Doreen was getting better. Mourning was ordered, and arrangements were begun to have the body brought to Swansea for burial. It was only when the family got into touch with the hospital that the error was discovered. A telegram was immediately sent from the hospital confirming that Doreen was alive. An official at the hospital said that nobody had been authorized to inform the family of anything regarding Miss Davies's condition. There had been some personal inquiries about her but the replies had been that she was progressing favourably.

EXTENSIVE harvesting is now going on in many republics, territories and regions of the Soviet Union, states a Tass message from Moscow. By July 10, 7,396 thousand hectares of grain had been harvested or 1,3 million hectares more than on the corresponding date in 1936.

ANOTHER group of 27 American delegates to the forthcoming world educational conference in Japan visited Nanking on Saturday. The party from Shanghai was given a warm welcome by representatives of various local educational and cultural organizations, states Central News.

FOR outstanding successes in the guidance of the organs of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs in carrying out Government tasks, says Tass, the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. has decreed to award the Peoples Commissar of Internal Affairs, M. Yezhov, the Order of Lenin.

INCREASING food difficulties in Germany compel the German Government to extend the import of food products says a Tass message from Berlin. According to data of the German Board of Statistics, during the first half of this year Germany imported in double centners: rye—910,000 against 143,000 during the corresponding period of 1936, wheat —594,000 against 449,000.

THE Zoo is trying to get the finger-prints of Mok and Moina, the gorillas. All kinds of monkeys and apes have had their finger-prints taken for purposes of comparison. But Mok and Moina can never be induced to do anything against their will. The keeper has greased their hands, but although the pad of paper has been produced immediately afterwards, the gorillas have avoided touching it until they have removed the grease.

As the trawler Royalist, bound for Fleetwood, steamed along about four miles off the Mull of Galloway Skipper Bert Jinks sighted an object swimming strongly in the direction of the North Irish coast. He altered course and cut in front of the swimmer—a greyhound—which was taken on board. When the vessel reached Fleetwood the animal was handed over to the police to await a claimant, Skipper Jinks said: "It was probably taken out in a pleasure boat and either jumped or fell overboard."

IN an interview with press representatives, Professor Zhongolovich, of the Leningrad Institute of Astronomy stated that on the basis of data received from the drifting North Pole station, the Astronomical Institute was ascertaining the anomaly of the force of gravity, says Tass. It is already established that in the Northern Basin the force of gravity is considerably greater as compared with the normal international formula. The observations of gravity will be of great scientific value and will help to calculate precisely the earth's shape and its deviation from the normal spheroid.

A REPORT has been received in Moscow from the North Pole station, stating that on the night of July 14 the first serious jamming was observed at the southern end of the field. Comparatively new ice, one metre thick, heaped up in a wide ridge which is up to 8 metres in height, reports Tass. Since the field on which the station is situated is several square kilometres in area, with an average thickness of three metres, weighs scores of millions of tons and possesses an enormous inertia, no shocks were felt. The station operators report that they are pleased with their ice-floe but do not relax their vigilance in watching the old crevices day and night.

A BULGING pocket led to the appearance at Croydon recently of Walter Saemann, 24, an engineer, of Nuremberg, Germany. He was fined £78 for attempting to defraud the Customs of £13 duty on a camera worth £26 which he brought by air from Frankfort to Croydon. Mr. J. T. Sutton, chief preventive officer at Croydon, said that Saemann denied having any camera, but the cause of a bulge in his trouser pocket, which he said was cigarettes, was found to be a camera lens. He finally produced the camera from his hip pocket. Mr. C. J. Marten, for Saemann, said that he became frightened on reaching Croydon because he knew that duty was payable, and he had only 10 marks with him—the maximum he was allowed to bring out of Germany.

"OXFORD is in danger of sacrificing all evidence of her civic ancestry and native charm and of accepting instead new buildings that will make the streets indistinguishable from those of hundreds of other towns of recent growth," says the annual report of the Oxford Preservation Trust. The report adds that, compared with some English towns of equal antiquity, Oxford has few old domestic buildings of architectural charm. The distinguishing features are imposing groups of academical and ecclesiastical buildings, but until fairly recently Oxford had not only its famous university buildings, but also the character of a homely county town clearly neighbour to the Cotswold country. Rebuilding, says the Trust, has effaced much of this. The trustees publish a list of the houses which they consider should not be destroyed or disfigured. A special committee carried out the survey.

DR. J. W. J. Forsythe, in his annual report as medical officer of health for Padiham, says: "A very important contributory factor in the development of heart disease among cotton operatives is the short time allowed for meal hours. In my opinion a great reduction in these cases could be obtained if an hour was allowed for each meal, even if this meant commencing three quarters of an hour earlier each morning." He comments severely on the common forgetfulness of the "elementary rudiments of hygiene" in isolating cases of influenza and on the reluctance of parents to have their children protected free of cost against developing diphtheria. "I have certainly come to the conclusion," he says, "that the majority of the parents would prefer their children to contract this dangerous disease rather than subject them to the practically painless prick of a needle and the subsequent protection of the children against diphtheria."

WOMEN AND WEALTH OF AMERICA

Now Own 65 Per Cent. of the Nation's Capital

$5,000,000,000 PAID IN VARIOUS TAXES

Women own 65 per cent. of the American nation's wealth and are getting a firm grip on the other 35 per cent. Miss Catherine Curtis told the Congress of American Enterprise.

"The time will come," said Miss Curtis, who is a national director of the Women Investors in America, Inc., "when women will dominate the financial world."

She said women took their lead from Queen Isabella of Castile who became the first investor in America when she pawned her jewels so that Columbus might sail to discover a new and mighty land of opportunity, reports United Press.

"Already," she said, "we claim three great and powerful investments in the United States.

"First is the financial, which involves the right to own property and invest money for profit and security. Second, the physical, which involves the right to enjoy a high standard of living, and third, the spiritual which inspires women in this country to work to retain an economic and political independence which is greater than that of the women of any other country."

Miss Curtis disclosed results of her organization's first survey of woman's financial stake in the United States. Besides owning 65 per cent. of the nation's wealth, she said that women are beneficiaries of 80 per cent. of the $65,000,000 of life insurance policies now in effect, having an average face value of approximately U.S. $1,500 a policy.

Family Savers

"We knew that women were the savers in the family," she added, "but imagine our surprise to find that 65 per cent. of the savings bank accounts are in the names of women, with the average account amounting to about U.S. $600. Approximately 50 per cent. of the building and loan shares are owned by women and women have title to 40 per cent. of the real estate, 50 per cent. of the corporate equities of United States industry, including 44 per cent. of all public utility securities and 48 per cent. of railroad securities."

Women hold 25 per cent. of the nation's jobs, she said, and as taxpayers pay in Federal, State and local taxes. They contribute more than U.S. $5,000,000,000.

"You might think a lot about this," Miss Curtis said. "Forty per cent. of the common stockholders and 54 per cent. of the preferred stockholders in a survey of 41 corporations are women." These, she said, do not include stock held jointly by husbands and wives.

"Ours is the greatest stake in private enterprise," she concluded, "and it is our responsibility to protect and preserve it."—United Press.

LORD HEWATT ON A FALSE ATTACK

Police Vindicated of Charge Brought by Prisoners

"DEPLORABLE INCIDENT," COMMENTS JUDGE

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), at the Central Criminal Court described a concocted attack on police officers in a case before him as a deplorable incident.

In the dock were Lily Frederica Winslow, 53, a widow, of Clapham; Ernest Joseph Tidman, 45, foreman decorator, also of Clapham; and Harvey Mutch, 51, porter, of Fulham, all of whom pleaded "Guilty" to an indictment charging them with the manslaughter of Elizabeth Georgina Clayton, 36, a widow, of Fulham. Mrs. Clayton died on May 5 after an illegal operation at the house of Mrs. Winslow.

The case for the prosecution was that Mutch, who had been friendly with Mrs. Clayton, took her to Mrs. Winslow, a cousin of his, and that an operation was performed by Tidman.

The prisoners at first made statements denying any suggestion of an operation. The prosecution desired to put in further statements, but the defence objected on the ground that those statements were not obtained voluntarily, but that police officers held out the inducement of less punishment if the accused made a clean breast of it.

The matter was argued in the absence of the jury, and Divisional Detective-inspector Halliday, Detective-inspector Symes, and Detective-sergeant Harris all gave evidence denying the allegation.

The Lord Chief Justice decided to admit the statements, and they were read to the jury. The statements said that on pressure from Mrs. Clayton an operation was performed by Tidman.

Pleas Changed

After the statements had been read the prisoners withdrew their pleas of "Not Guilty," and pleaded "Guilty."

The Lord Chief Justice said it was clear that the accused recognized after making their second statements that they had no chance unless they concocted a false attack on the police officers.

Lord Hewart said to the prisoners: "You concocted that attack, and you endeavoured to support it by false evidence. You instructed your counsel to make the most injurious suggestions against police officers, who, as far as I can see, did not exceed their duty, and who, when the time came, said everything in your favour. I shall not be influenced in my punishment by that deplorable incident, but it was a most regrettable thing to have done."

The Lord Chief Justice added that he accepted the statement that the prisoners had hitherto borne good characters, and that they acted out of mistaken kindness to Mrs. Clayton. He sentenced each of the three prisoners to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

RARE ARABIC WORKS PRESENTED

Gift to Royal Asiatic Society, London

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Hailey, Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Executive Council of the Nizam of Hyderbad and Berar, presented to the society on behalf of the Nizam more than 100 volumes of rare Arabic works.

Sir Akbar Hydari said that about half a century ago Nawab Mooshun-ul-Mulk conceived the idea of establishing a fund with a view to preserving in print invaluable Arabic works which existed only in manuscripts, none of them later than the third century of the Moslem era. The work of preparing and printing those manuscripts was later undertaken by the Nizam's Government; and the gift now being made was an expression of the interest of the Nizam in the work of a society with such a long and noble tradition of increasing their knowledge of the learning and antiquities of the East.

Lord Hailey, in asking Sir Akbar Hydari to convey to the Nizam the thanks of the society, said that they valued the gift not merely because it showed the interest of the greatest Prince of India in the work of the society, not merely because it was a reminder that the Nizam had now arrived at the silver jubilee of his rule, but also because it came from one who had shown a quite exceptional interest in the preservation of the remains of Arabic and other Oriental literature.

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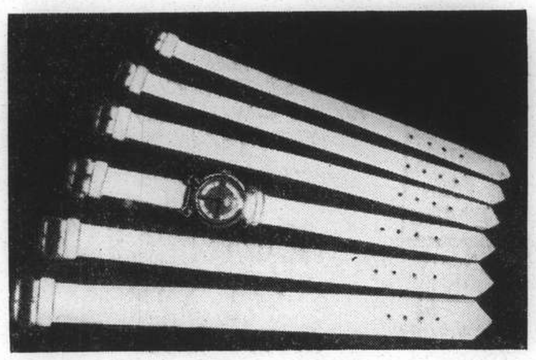

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PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

The "North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement announces a second Summer Amateur Photograph Competition for which the following cash prizes will be given:

EIGHT CASH PRIZES OF TEN DOLLARS EACH

distributed as follows:

$10 for the best "News Photograph" received between July 12 and July 25.

$10 for the best "Child Study" received between July 26 and August 8.

$10 for the best "Animal Study" received between August 9 and August 22.

$10 for the best "Study of Chinese Life" received between August 23 and September 5.

$10 for the best "Action Photograph of Sports" received between September 6 and September 19.

$10 for the best "Interior Scene" received between September 20 and October 3.

$10 for the best "Holiday Photograph" received between October 4 and October 17.

$10 for the best "Scenic Photograph" received between October 18 and October 31.

Readers will remember that the "North-China Daily News" ran a similar competition last year, which, judging by the number of entries received, was very popular, and also proved that Shanghai was not lacking in amateur photographers of ability and imagination. This year's competition is different in that the entries have been divided up into groups, which it is thought will make the award of prizes more satisfactory and will also add interest to the competition.

Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, and for all or any of the eight groups. Each entry, however, must be attached to the entry form, which will be found at the foot of the Competition advertisement which will be published every day in the "North-China Daily News" during the period of the competition.

This is the ideal season of the year for photographers; you are competing with amateurs; and there is no entrance fee. So keep your camera loaded and remember that there are thousands of pictures ready to hand in the streets, in the country, at the seashore, and indoors.

The prize winners will be announced in the Sunday issue of the "North-China Daily News" following the closing date of each series.

RULES

1. A prize of $10 will be paid to the amateur sending in the best photograph of each series every fortnight, from the fortnight ending July 25 to the fortnight ending October 31.
2. Photographs must be taken by the competitor, who must be an amateur, and must not have previously appeared in any other publication.
3. Photographs may be of any size not smaller than 8 square inches and must be unmounted. They may be developed, printed and enlarged by a professional photographer, but must not be touched up, double printed, or otherwise manipulated.
4. Any number may be sent in in any one fortnight or every fortnight. The entry form at the foot of the advertisement must be filled in and *must accompany each photograph submitted.* Name or *nom de plume* must be written in pencil on the back of the photograph.
5. The "North-China Daily News" has the right of printing any or every photograph sent in for competition, whether a prize winner or not. No photographs will be returned.
6. The decision of the "North-China Daily News" must be accepted as final. No member of its staff is allowed to compete.
7. Entries must be addressed **Photograph Competition, North-China Daily News, 17 The Bund.**

"WHAT IS NEWS?"

A dog biting a man is news—if you can get a photograph of it. The streets are full of incidents, also the countryside and holiday resorts, that would make good news photographs. The competition for the current fortnight, ending July 25, calls for "News Photographs," so be on the look out for the photograph that will win the $10 offered for the best of the fortnight's entries.

Glossy prints are preferable but there is no restriction as to paper or printing.

Every photograph sent in must have a separate entry form attached to it.

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION ENTRY FORM

To Photograph Competition, "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

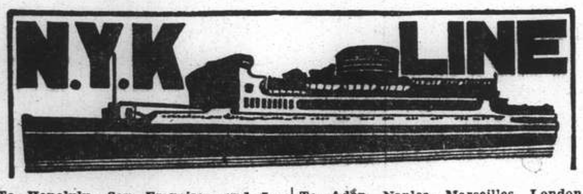
Name ..... *Title* .....

Address ..... *Where taken* .....

..... *Camera used* .....

Nom de plume for publication if preferred.....

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



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TATSUTA MARU	Aug. 15
ASAMA MARU	Sept. 10
CHICHIBU MARU	Oct. 2
TATSUTA MARU	Oct. 16

To Vancouver and Seattle

HIKAWA MARU (From Kobe)	July 19

To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore

NOTO MARU	Aug. 20
NOSHIRO MARU	Sept. 6

To South American (West Coast Ports)

BOKUYO MARU (From Kobe)	July 22

To Kobe and Yokohama

HAKONE MARU	Aug. 3
SUWA MARU	Aug. 19

To Nagasaki and Kobe
(Rapid Express Service)

NAGASAKI MARU	July 20
SHANGHAI MARU	July 23
†NAGASAKI MARU	July 27
†SHANGHAI MARU	July 30

†Terminates at Nagasaki

To Adén, Naples, Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo

	Leave Shanghai
KATORI MARU	July 27
KASHIMA MARU (Calling at Keelung)	Aug. 10
YASUKUNI MARU (Calling at Hamburg)	Aug. 24
HAKONE MARU	Sept. 7
SUWA MARU (Calling at Keelung)	Sept. 21

To Hamburg via Panama

AKAGI MARU	July 25

To Hamburg via Port Sudan, Alexandria and Casablanca

KINUGASA MARU	Aug. 31

To Liverpool

DELAGOA MARU	Aug. 6

To Bombay

MAYEBASHI MARU	July 24
GINYO MARU	Aug. 7

To Hongkong

CHICHIBU MARU	July 21
TATSUTA MARU	Aug. 3

To Australian Ports via Manila
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19 July—ANTILOCHUS	28 Aug.—MARON*	18 Sept.—EURYPYLUS*
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PATROCLUS	Liverpool	„ 20 July
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MEMNON ¶	Liverpool	„ 5 Aug.
STENTOR	Liverpool	„ 14 Aug.

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ss. SCHARNHORST	Sept. 24
ss. Donau§	Oct. 18
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ss. Sinnington Court	left Hongkong	July 17	July 21
ms. Trave	left Port Said	July 10	Aug. 7
ss. Gneisenau	left Hamburg	July 10	Aug. 14
ss. Oder	leaving Bremen	July 21	Aug. 31
ss. Scharnhorst	leaving Hamburg	Aug. 7	Sept. 11
ss. Donau	leaving Hamburg	Aug. 21	Oct. 4
ss. Potsdam	leaving Hamburg	Sept. 4	Oct. 9

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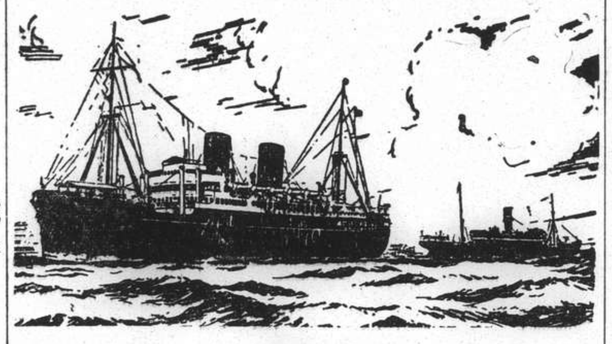

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	10 *Soudan	6,700
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Sept.	7 *Burdwan	6,000
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TALMA	July 27	Aug. 14
SIRDHANA	Aug. 10	Aug. 28

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July 13	July 16	July 18	ANDRE LEBON	July 21	July 23	July 24
July 26	July 30	Aug. 1	JEAN LABORDE	Aug. 4	Aug. 6	Aug. 7
Aug. 9	Aug. 13	Aug. 15	ARAMIS	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 21
Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	SPHINX	Sept. 1	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	D'ARTAGNAN	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 18
Sept. 21	Sept. 24	Sept. 26	CHENONCEAUX	Sept. 29	Oct. 1	Oct. 2

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S.S. TSINGTAO MARU	July 23	July 24 at 11 a.m.
S.S. DAIREN MARU	July 26	July 27 at 11 a.m.
S.S. HOTEN MARU	July 28	July 29 at 11 a.m.

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TUESDAY, JULY 20th
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 21st
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mv. KULMERLAND	July 22	Left Singapore	July 13
ss. Nice to de Larrinaga	July 25	Left Singapore	July 11
mv. DUISBURG	Aug. 4	Passed Suez	July 3
ss. CASTLEMOOR	Aug. 13	Passed Suez	July 30
ss. OLDENBURG	Aug. 14	Left Antwerp	July 7

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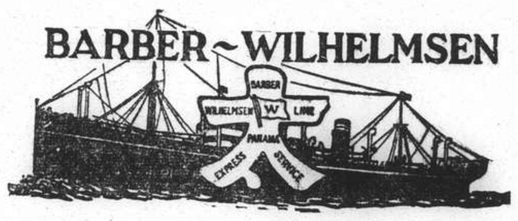

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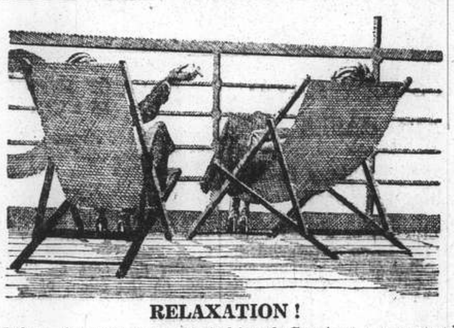

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For Calcutta (From Hongkong)

*HAMBURG MARU	July 20
*HAGUE MARU	Aug. 2

For Australia (From Kobe)

TOKYO MARU	July 27

For New Zealand (From Kobe)

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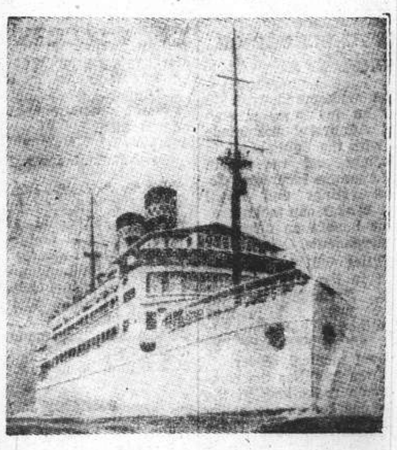

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ITALY'S NEW NAVAL, AIR BASES

Problem of Strategy in the Mediterranean

The constitution of a high naval command for Libya announced in Rome, "in view of the absolute and urgent necessity," is doubtless considered to be a further step towards attainment of Italy's principal strategic ambition. This is the power to close the main Mediterranean routes to enemy shipping in time of war, states the naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

While the establishment of the new command at Tripoli does not conflict with the Anglo-Italian "gentlemen's agreement," concluded in January last, it introduces a new factor into the problem of Mediterranean strategy.

Naval and air exercises, intended to demonstrate Italy's control of the channel between Sicily and the African coast, through which all traffic between Gibraltar and Suez must pass, were held in March of this year, when more than 50 submarines were reported to have been concentrated in the channel.

Similar exercises, but on a much larger scale, are to take place in the same area in August. On this occasion the greater part of the Italian fleet, including at least 70 submarines, will be cruising in or near the Sicily-Cape Bon passage.

Italy's Air Arm

Recent Ministerial statements in Rome plainly indicate the reorientation of Italian strategy which has taken place in the past two years. Gen. Valle, Under-Secretary for Air, has dwelt on "the radical change which has occurred in the strategical field assigned to our air arm."

The centre of gravity, he states, has "clearly shifted from the Valley of the Po towards the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. This explains the strengthening of the air bases in Sicily, Sardinia, the Ægean Islands, Pantellaria, and Tobruk (Libya)." He added that "air divisions are now able to pass in a few hours from one part of the Mediterranean to the other."

But the Sicily-Cape Bon passage is evidently not the only point at which Italy proposes to have the power, in certain contingencies, of severing the Mediterranean route from west to east. From the new naval headquarters at Tripoli to Sicily is a distance of less than 270 miles, and an imaginary line drawn from Tripoli to Syracuse would bisect the British island of Malta.

Still further to the east is the third possible line of blockade, running in this instance from Leros—the powerful Italian aero-naval base in the Dodecanese—south-west to Tobruk, the easternmost Libyan base, which is only 60 miles from the Egyptian frontier.

Both Leros and Tobruk are claimed to be within air distance of Alexandria and Cyprus, both of which are recognized as emergency British bases, while Malta is, of course, less than half an hour's flight from Sicily.

Red Sea

Nor is it only in the Mediterranean that Italy is making palpable efforts to develop strategic control of the Eastern sea route. In the Red Sea, Massawa and Assab, on the Eritrean Coast, are mentioned as aero-naval bases, and works are reported to be in progress on the Red Sea island of Dumeirah, which France ceded to Italy under the little-noticed agreement of Jan. 7, 1935.

In view of these Italian activities it deserves to be recorded that no noteworthy reinforcements have reached the British Mediterranean Fleet since the Anglo-Italian agreement of January last. Apart from normal relief movements the only units being added to that Fleet are six motor torpedo-boats.

The broad principles of British strategy in the Mediterranean were officially announced last year. In view of our territorial and political commitments the maintenance of the balance of power in those waters is regarded as vital.

It is possible, however, that the plans for defending the Mediterranean route do not preclude the eventual diversion of merchant shipping via the Cape to ease the burden which would fall on our naval and air forces in an emergency.

ADMIRALTY'S SCHEME OF INSURANCE

To meet the widespread wish in the Fleet for an insurance scheme the Board of Admiralty has made arrangements with the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. whereby naval ratings and Royal Marines (other ranks) can make provision for their benefit on discharge or for their dependents.

Special facilities will be granted, beneficial both to the company and to the rating. Premiums will be deducted from pay, and medical examination, although not generally required, will, when necessary, be made by a naval medical officer.

In view of these facilities the companies have made reductions in the premiums to be charged on any policy arranged under this scheme. There will be an arrangement of a set of policies covering all risks in peace and war, including foreign service, and flying and submarine risks, without any extra premiums whatever.

IMPORTANCE OF GYRO COMPASS

The emphasis which the Imperial Shipping Committee has laid on the importance of the gyro compass in its successive annual reports on Hudson Bay marine insurance rates is further stressed by an entirely new provision that gyro compasses must be inspected by the markers before a vessel sails on a Hudson Bay voyage. Any who have read or heard of the reliability of the gyro compass in Northern waters and the erratic behaviour of magnetic compasses in those waters will realize the logic of the Imperial Shipping Committee's recommendations in this connection.

PRICE OF EFFICIENCY IS HIGH

Present-day steamers, of all classes, are far different from and far more efficient than their prototypes of 20, or even 10, years ago, states the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation in its monthly bulletin. This increased efficiency has, however, been purchased at a price of greater first cost, on the one hand, and, on the other, of greater complication and consequent necessity for increased watchfulness and care on the part of the operating personnel both ashore and afloat.

The average pre-war passenger ship had electric lighting and electric call bells, but that was the limit in the vast mapority of classes. To-day the lights and call bells are still there, and in addition are to be found electric heating and cooking, fire-detecting systems, telephones, depth recorders, radio equipment, with sufficient electric power for every purpose where power is required, even including the actual propulsion of the ship. Satisfactory performance, in fact, the very safety of the vessel is dependent upon a constant and unfailing supply of electric current.

The necessity for the continuous service of ships, generators is fully recognized, of course, and all except the smallest vessels are fitted with two or more generators, either one capable of carrying the normal operating load. So far as capacity is concerned it would appear that this is an adequate provision to insure the continuous operation of all essential electrically driven auxiliaries.

Unfortunately, physical capacity alone is not a guarantee of safety, as is shown by an accident which occurred in the Gulf of Mexico some 2 years ago.

A large, high-powered passenger steamer was overtaking a tow consisting of a tug and two barges. The steamer altered her course to keep well clear of the tow, and was passing at a distance of approximately 2,000 feet. When abreast of the tug the steamer's generator suddenly failed and, in consequence, her electrically operating steering gear and engine-room auxiliaries ceased to function. There was a following wind and sea and the ship commenced to swing in toward the tow. The bridge immediately telegraphed for full steam astern, but got no effective response as the condensate pump had stopped and the vacuum lost on the main turbines which, in consequence, could not get more than 40 r. p. m. stern.

Three Generators

The steamer was equipped with three generators, but only one was in service at the time of the accident. Several minutes elapsed before a separate generator was cut in; and, furthermore, to prevent damage to the condenser it was necessary to stop the main engines and change the auxiliary exhaust to the atmosphere until the spare generator was cut in. After this it was necessary to change back the auxiliary exhaust to the condenser and start up the condensate pump before the main engine could be operated. These operations consumed 4 or 5 minutes; but, on account of the loss of vacuum the main engines when first started could only turn up from 10 to 40 r. p. m. and another 4 or 5 minutes passed before full backing power was developed. In the meantime the collision had occurred.

Potsdam from Japan

The Norddeutscher Lloyd ss. Potsdam will arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday morning at about 11 a.m. from Yokohama and Kobe and will berth at the lower buoys 11 and 12 from which she is to sail next Friday, July 23, at 6 a.m. bound for Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Belawan, Colombo, Port Said, Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam and Bremen.

* * *

Jardine Ships

Yesterday, the ss. Chaksang arrived from Tientsin, Chefoo and Tsingtao alongside Hunt's Wharf; the ss. Daviken arrived from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow at the same wharf; the ss. Tingsang arrived from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei in the afternoon at the Old Ningpo Wharf; and the ss. Kungwo arrived from Hankow in the morning alongside Hunt's Wharf.

* * *

General Pershing To-day

The ss. General Pershing, under charter to the State Steamship Company, will arrive in Shanghai at daylight to-day from Portland, Oregon, via Japan ports. The vessel will be berthed alongside the China Merchants Lower Wharf, carrying a number of passengers and mail from the United States. She will sail early to-morrow afternoon for Hongkong and Manila.

* * *

Ranchi from Japan

The P. & O. ss. Ranchi left Kobe on Friday and may be expected to arrive in Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-day at buoys 11 and 12 from which she is to sail to-morrow at about 3.30 p.m. bound for London via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Malta, Marseilles and Gibraltar. The last boarding tender for passengers and light baggage will leave the Customs Jetty at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow.

* * *

President Jackson

The ss. President Jackson, of the American Mail Line, will arrive in Shanghai to-morrow from Seattle via Victoria, Yokohama, and Kobe and will berth alongside the Dollar Wharf. Disembarking passengers will arrive at the Customs Jetty at 12.15 p.m. The vessel will sail on Wednesday at 11.45 a.m. for Hongkong and Manila, the last tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 10.45 a.m.

* * *

President Grant

The ss. President Grant, of the American Mail Line, is due to arrive in Shanghai to-day from Manila and Hongkong. The vessel will be berthed at buoys 15 and 16. The first tender from the ship will arrive at the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m. The steamer will sail to-morrow for Seattle via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, carrying a large number of passengers from Shanghai and mail for the United States. The last tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 1.45 a.m.

INT'L MERCANTILE MARINE REPORT

Loss Recorded by Company for Past Year

Report of the board of directors of the International Mercantile Marine Co. to the stockholders for the year ended December 31, 1936, shows that net operating results for the company and its subsidiaries before providing for losses on ships sold during the year and depreciation was a loss of $121, 632.91, as compared with a profit of $25,945.42 for the year 1935. Result of operations of the Panama Pacific Line was substantially less in 1936 than it would have been under normal operating conditions.

During the year maritime labour disturbances caused considerable additional expense to the line and necessitated the cancellation of four round voyages in this service and in addition two voyages were cancelled in December which would have terminated in 1937.

The consolidated profit and loss statement for the year 1936 shows a loss of $2,261,973, as compared with a loss for the year 1935 of $1,370,824. The reduction of $891,149 in the result shown by the consolidated profit and loss statement from the result shown for the year 1935 is accounted for largely by the losses sustained in 1936 from the sale of vessels, which amounted to $1,179,682, compared to a loss of $139,901 from the sale of vessels in 1935.

Loss Offset

Part of this loss was offset by a reduction of $233,371 in the depreciation on steamers in 1936 from the amount of depreciation written off in 1935, which is due to the sale of steamers, referred to above, early in 1936.

The consolidated profit and loss statement of the United States Lines Co. and its subsidiaries for the year 1936 shows a loss of $833,088.97, after all operating expenses and interest and after providing for depreciation on its vessels and other property on the usual basis, as compared to a profit of $35,559.52 for the year 1935 for the same activities. Included in the statement for 1936 are depreciation on the steamship Leviathan amounting to $450,000 and the balance of $250,000 expenses as a result of the steamship Leviathan lay-up agreement, making a total charge against income in 1936 of $700,000 on account of the Leviathan, which charges will not occur in the future.

Surplus Reduced

The capital surplus of the United States Lines Co. was reduced by $360,821.92 for the year 1936, representing an adjustment of the reserve for depreciation of the steamship Leviathan, in addition to the unusual depreciation which was charged against the income as authorized by the board of directors of that company. The Leviathan is now carried on the books at approximately scrap value.

The profit and loss statement of the Roosevelt Steamship Co., Inc. for the year 1936 shows a profit of $3,213 as compared with a loss of $90,086 for the year 1935.

In previous reports reference has been made to the International Mercantile Marine Co.'s claim for £2,350,000 and interest against the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. as being of uncertain value and to the directors' conclusion that the conservative course was not to attempt to fix a value for this claim, but to carry the item as an asset in the balance sheet without valuation, which policy was continued through 1936. The developments during 1936 resulted in the claim being formally filed with and accepted by the liquidator of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

COURT DECISION MADE ON SPANISH SHIP

The Circuit Court of Appeals recently handed down its decision in the case of the Spanish steamer Navemar. The Court found that the Spanish Government had the right to possess itself of any vessel flying the flag of Spain for war purposes. Judge Martin T. Manton, in writing the opinion stated that "one of the first principles recognized in the rudimentary body of international law, from the middle ages to our day, is that a vessel is considered, constructively at least, as part of the territory of the sovereign whose flag it flies, and is subject, while on the high seas or in foreign territorial waters, to the jurisdiction of that sovereign."

CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE IN CRASH CASE

Capt. F. A. Buckley, who commanded the battleship Malaya when she was in collision with a Dutch steamer off the Portuguese coast, gave evidence recently before Mr. Justice Bucknill, in the Admiralty Division.

The collision took place in foggy weather, and it had been stated that the damage to the Malaya cost nearly £25,000.

The plaintiffs were Ratterdamsche Lloyd Company, owners of the Kertosono (7,323 tons), who contended that the Malaya collided with the Kertosono through negligence in navigation.

For the Malaya it was pleaded that the accident was solely due to the Kertosono's negligence. Both ships denied negligence.

Mr. Harold F. Flannery, a marine surveyor, who described the damage to both ships, said:

"In my view the greater speed was on the Malaya. She was probably travelling at 7 to 8 knots and the Kertosono 4 to 5 knots.

"Part of the stem of the Kertosono was crushed back, and the other part projected over the warship and raked its deck, some of the Malaya's 4-in. high-angle guns being knocked over by the impact."

Capt. Buckley, who was the nominal defendant, described times taken in stopping the Malaya. At a test, he said, when the engines were put at ordinary full-speed astern at 7.1 knots, the battleship brought up in 360 yards in 2min. 24sec.

Siren "Stuck Open"

"You have also an emergency full-speed astern?" asked Mr. G. St. C. Pilcher, K.C., for the Malaya.

"Emergency full-speed astern gives approximately twice the power to the engines," Capt. Buckley explained.

Mr. Pilcher: Have you made a test with that?—I should not like to.

Ordinary full-speed astern, he added, had regard to the safety of the engines.

Capt. Buckley continued that, in the fog, visibility was 400 to 600 yards. A siren, apparently a long way off, was heard, and he ordered the engines to be stopped. Two or three more signals were heard.

The Malaya's engines were stopped for about four minutes: her speed dropped to 3 or 4 knots, and she was losing steerage way. In order to recover this he ordered half-speed ahead.

Capt. Buckley mentioned that for about a minute the Malaya's siren kept blowing, having become stuck open.

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Weather, Time and Tide

Monday, July 19, 1937 (12th day of 6th moon)	SICCAWEI July 17 16.00	July 17 21.00	July 18 4.00	July 18 9.00	GUTZLAFF July 18 9.00	July 18 14.00
Barometer inches	29.78	29.83	29.80	29.83	29.88	29.86
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.02	+0.04	+0.06	+0.03	+0.02	+0.09
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.04	+0.03	+0.02	,0.06	—	—
Wind (direction)	SE	ESE	SE	SSE	SSE	SE
" (miles per hour)	18.1	9.9	10.6	15.6	5 force	4 force
Temperature (Fahr.)	88.°9	80.°1	79.°2	84.°2	80.°6	80.°6
Humidity	70	91	91	80	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	6	6	6	5	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report July 17	Mean 1937	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (64 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.78	—0.01	29.70
Temp. Min. 76.°1 Max. 93.°2	84.°7	+1.°5	81.°1
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	21.65	—	25.83

Date	19/7	20/7	21/7	22/7	23/7	24/7	25/7	26/7	27/7
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.02	5.02	5.03	5.03	5.04	5.04	5.05	5.05	5.06
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.59	18.59	18.58	18.58	18.56	18.56	18.55	18.55	18.55
Moon rises at Shanghai	15.52	16.41	17.27	18.10	18.49	19.26	20.00	20.33	21.07
Moon sets at Shanghai	1.26	2.14	3.05	4.00	4.57	5.55	6.54	7.53	8.53
Flood makes Shanghai	6.50	7.40	8.28	9.00	9.38	10.25	11.09	11.50	12.41
Ebb makes Shanghai	12.38	13.15	13.50	14.32	15.21	16.05	16.45	17.21	17.57
H.W. at Woosung Bar	8.56	10.00	10.54	11.35	12.10	12.43	13.14	13.16	14.20

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Kobe.—ss. Ranchi, ss. Nagasaki Maru
Dairen.—ss. Dairen Maru
River Ports.—ss. Pingwo, ss. Wulin

Due at Future Dates

The first date after the ship's name is the date on which she left the port under which she is listed. The last date, that on which she is due in Shanghai.

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From LONDON

Rajputana	18/6	25/7
Ranpura	2/7	30/7
Burdwan	26/6	9/8

From LIVERPOOL

Patroclus	5/6	20/7
Achilles	19/6	30/7
Memnon	26/6	5/8
Stentor	3/7	14/3
Antenor	10/7	17/8
Menelaus	17/7	27/8

From GLASGOW

Memnon	19/6	5/8
Stentor	3/7	14/8
Antenor	3/7	17/8

From COPENHAGEN

Africa	26/5	23/7
Tongking	27/5	11/8
India	3/7	6/9

From GOTHENBURG

Nagara	—	20/7
Agra	29/5	24/7
Triton	19/6	7/8
Delhi	—	20/8

From OSLO

Nagara	4/6	20/7
Trianon	3/6	23/7
Triton	—	8/8
Delhi	28/6	20/8
Tourcoing	—	11/9

From GDYNIA

Eurypylus	29/5	20/7
Teucer	26/6	16/8
Cyclops	14/7	3/9

From ANTWERP

Sin'ton Crt.	3/6	21/7
Kulmerland	9/6	22/7
Duisburg	18/6	4/8
Oldenburg	7/7	14/8

From ROTTERDAM

Ermland	4/6	21/7
N. de Larrinaga	1/6	25/7
Trave	25/6	7/8
Meerkerk	1/7	14/8

From HAMBURG

Eurypylus	2/6	19/7

From HAMBURG

Trave	19/6	7/8
Gneisenau	10/7	14/8

From MARSEILLES

L.S.L. Bie	—	20/7
Jean Laborde	25/6	26/7
Sikiang	—	12/8

From TRIESTE

Sumatra	20/5	23/7
Riv	30/6	14/8
Cortellazzo	29/6	18/8

From PORT SAID

Ermland	17/6	21/7
Sin'ton Crt.	17/6	21/7
Kulmerland	22/6	22/7
N. de Larrinaga	16/6	25/7
Rajputana	30/6	25/7
Duisburg	3/7	4/8
Trave	10/7	7/8

From MASSOWAH

Sumatra	10/6	23/7

From COLOMBO

Ermland	30/6	21/7
Kulmerland	7/7	22/7
Sumatra	1/7	23/7
N. de Larrinaga	30/6	25/7

From SOURABAYA

Tjisondari	21/6	20/7
Tjikarang	5/7	25/7
Tjinegara	9/7	24/7

From KARACHI

Sumatra	24/6	23/7

From CALCUTTA

Talma	2/7	26/7

From SINGAPORE

Kulmerland	13/7	22/7
Sumatra	11/7	23/7
N. de Larrinaga	11/7	25/7

From MANILA

Ermland	15/7	21/7
Emp. Russia	—	25/7

From HONGKONG

Sin'ton Court	17/7	21/7

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Ward	—	25/7
Steel Navig.	5/6	27/7
P. Harrison	10/6	27/7
P Taft	17/6	30/7
Malayan Prince	—	31/7
P. Polk	24/6	10/8
C. Evansville	14/6	15/8
Maron	27/6	17/8
Foylebank	6/7	23/8
Birmingham City	—	23/8
Potter	—	24/8
Pres. Pierce	8/7	24/8

From VANCOUVER

Emp. Japan	10/7	27/7
Tyndareus	7/7	1/8

From SEATTLE

Pres. Jackson	3/7	20/7
Tyndareus	30/6	1/8

From SEATTLE

Ixion	17/7	29/8

From PORTLAND

G. Pershing	—	19/7

From SAN FRANCISCO

Lossiebank	23/6	3/8

From LOS ANGELES

Chichibu M.	—	20/7

From YOKOHAMA

Rokko M.	—	19/7
Potsdam	—	21/7

From KOBE

Ranchi	—	19/7
Nagasaki M.	—	19/7

From OSAKA

Mikage M.	—	21/7

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN

Dairen M.	—	19/7

From TIENTSIN

Fausang	—	21/7
Shuntien	—	21/7
Yochow	—	22/7

From WEIHAIWEI

Kwaisang	—	24/7

From TSINGTAO

Sandviken	—	20/7
Tsingtao M.	—	24/7

From FUSAN

Heian Maru	—	20/7

From HONGKONG

Yunnan	—	22/7

From HONGKONG

Kiungchow	—	22/7

From CANTON

Norviken	—	22/7

From YANGTZE PORTS

Pingwo	—	19/7
Wulin	—	19/7
Woosung	—	20/7
Siangwo	—	21/7
Wuhu	—	22/7
Loongwo	—	22/7
Wuchang	—	23/7
Kutwo	—	24/7

From NINGPO

H. Kiangteen	19/7	20/7
Ningshin	19/7	20/7
H. Peking	20/7	21/7
H. Ningshao	20/7	21/7

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Berthed	Consigness
Yushun	Tientsin	KLYW	C M S N
Hsinfung	Tientsin	KLYW	C M S N
Chaksang	Tsingtao	HW	Jardine
Tokai M.	Hongkong	OSKYW	O S K
Hsin Peking	Ningpo	CNCW	B & S
Hsin Ningshao	Ningpo	NSCW	Ningpo S S
Daviken	Hongkong	HW	Jardine
Antilochus	Japan	16-17 B	B & S
Haean	Wenchow	KLYW	C M S N
Hweian		HSWP	Ching Kee
Kwangchow	Hongkong	CNCW	B & S
Changhsing	River Ports	NSCW	San Peh
Kungwo	River Ports	HW	Jardine
Wusueh	River Ports	CNWP	B & S
Chang On	Chinwangtao	KMAW	K M A
Chengta		TTCW	Yat Shing

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Destination	Despatcher
Hsin Pingan	Chi		PASS
Mejan	Am	River Ports	S V O C
Ming Kong	Chi	Chungking	M S Ind.
Ethel Moller	Br	Wuhu	T C C
Whangpu	Br	River Ports	B & S
Soudan	Br	Japan	Mackenzie
Chonglee	Chi		Ching Kee
Luchow	Br	Newchwang	B & S
Nan Shing	Chi		Shawhsing
Tungwah	Chi	Kiukiang	C M S N

Vessels in Harbour

Arrived	Name	Tons	Flag	Berthed
June 4	Chialing M.	193	Jap	JNB
June 22	Kiangyu	1494	Chi	PP
June 23	Store Nordiske	667	Dan	YTPDW
June 24	Wanhsiang	1162	Chi	KNAD
June 29	Ming Kong	290	Chi	KNAD
July 1	Ming Tsu	676	Chi	US
July 4	Tsangwoo	1049	Chi	PADW
July 4	Fuyang	552	Chi	SPCD
July 6	S. V. de Paul	770	Br	Int. DW
July 9	Huashan M.	1285	Jap	TKDD
July 11	Houtman	3161	Net	YTPDW
July 11	Founder	2344	Br	ONW
July 11	Chungwoo	1234	Chi	TKDDW
July 12	Siangyang M.	1934	Jap	US
July 12	Wooling M.	715	Jap	NKKW
July 13	Pyrrhus	4695	Br	HWP
July 13	Nordpol	2733	Dan	14-15 B
July 13	Tien Shing	969	Chi	7-8 B US
July 14	Tungwo	961	Br	BJ
July 14	Wan Tsai	652	Chi	YTPD
July 14	Daisy Moller	3062	Br	33-34 B
July 14	Hsin Ching	316	Chi	KNAD
July 14	Suiyang	1594	Br	WTW
July 14	Luchow	1221	Br	WTW
July 15	Benmohr	3751	Br	CMLW
July 15	Sever	1968	Rus	McW
July 15	D'lington Court	4329	Br	SHW
July 15	Tachang M.	1369	Jap	NKKW
July 15	Tangshan M.	1285	Jap	NKKW
July 15	Taranger	2984	Nor	11-12 B US
July 16	Hsin Hai Men	423	Chi	TTCW
July 16	E'beth Moller	2816	Br	KMAW
July 16	Kiangshin	2101	Chi	KNAD
July 16	Ming-I	588	Chi	TTCW
July 16	Yu Ping	1546	Chi	US
July 16	Ryoga M.	704	Jap	NTSTSW
July 16	Takamisan M.	1099	Jap	MBKITW
July 17	Hai Li	2116	Chi	KLYW
July 17	Lung Shin	1897	Chi	NSCW
July 17	Peiping	3835	Swe	3-4 B
July 17	Theseus	4282	Br	HWP
July 17	Hsuchow	926	Chi	LCW
July 17	Nanyang M.	1968	Jap	NYKW
July 17	Shasi	790	Br	CNCW
July 17	Taishun	1216	Chi	KLYB 1-2
July 17	Yunyang M.	596	Jap	NKKW
July 17	Yung Shun	908	Chi	CERW
July 17	Suiwo	1931	Br	HW
July 17	Kiangwah	2321	Chi	KLYW
July 17	Pei Hai	442	Chi	US
July 17	Shinai	1451	Br	US
July 17	Shinfu	892	Br	US
July 17	Dah Pu	1146	Nor	US
July 17	Haihsiang	1185	Chi	YKDW
July 17	Dah Loh	1389	Chi	
July 17	Hsingshih	1239	Chi	HSWP

Vessels Leaving

YANGTZE RIVER

KIANG HSIN July 19. HANKOW and PORTS.—From Kinleeyuan Wharf at midnight. For freight or passage, China Merchants' S.N. Co., Ltd. 19-7

KIANG WAH July 19. HANKOW and PORTS. — From Kinleeyuan Wharf at midnight. For freight or passage, China Merchants' S.N. Co., Ltd. 19-7

SHASI July 19. HANKOW and PORTS. — From French Bund on Monday, 19th, at midnight. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 19-7

SUIWO July 19. HANKOW & PORTS.—Sails from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, July 19, at midnight. For freight, passage (to Hankow from $45.—up) apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-7

KUNGWO July 20. HANKOW & PORTS.—Sails from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 20, at midnight. For freight, passage (to Hankow from $45.—up) apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 20-7

WULIN July 20. RIVER PORTS to HANKOW and CHANGSHA.—From French Bund on Tuesday, 20th, at Midnight. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 20-7

PINGWO July 21. ICHANG & PORTS.—Sails from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, July 21, at midnight. For freight, passage (to Hankow from $45.—up) apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 21-7

WOOSUNG July 21. HANKOW and PORTS. — From French Bund on Wednesday, 21st, at midnight. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 21-7

SIANGWO July 22. HANKOW & PORTS.—Sails from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, July 22, at midnight. For freight, passage (to Hankow $65.—only) apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 22-7

WUHU July 23. RIVER PORTS to HANKOW, SHASI and ICHANG. — From French Bund on Friday, 23rd, at midnight. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 23-7

NORTH CHINA COAST

HAI LI July 19. TSINGTAO.—From Kinleeyuan Wharf at 9 a.m. For For freight or passage, China Merchants' S.N. Co., Ltd. 19-7

HSIN HSIANG July 19. LAOYAO and HAICHOW.—From Kinleeyuan Wharf at 10 a.m. For freight or passage, China Merchants' S.N. Co., Ltd. 19-7

YU SHUN July 19. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From Kinleeyuan Wharf at 6 p.m. China Merchants' S.N. Co., Ltd. 19-7

DAVIKEN July 20. TSINGTAO.—Sails from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 20, at 4 a.m. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-7

HSIN FUNG July 20. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From Kinleeyuan Wharf at noon. China Merchants' S.N. Co., Ltd. 20-7

HUNAN July 20. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Tuesday, 20th, at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 20-7

CHANG ON July 21. CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration's steamer Chang On, Captain Beer, will sail for Chinwangtao on July 21. For freight or passage, apply to Agent, 30 Foochow Road. Tel. 11070. 21-7

TINGSANG July 21. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—Sails from Pootung Wharf on Wednesday, July 21, at 9 a.m. Tender for passengers leaves Customs Jetty 8 a.m. Wednesday, 21st. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 21-7

YUNNAN July 23. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN. — From French Bund on Friday, 23rd, at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 23-7

SOUTH CHINA COAST

CHAKSANG July 19. SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—Sails from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, July 19, at 7 p.m. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-7

HSIN PEKING July 19. NINGPO.—From French Bund on Monday, 19th, at 5 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 19-7

HAEAN July 20. WENCHOW.—From Kinleeyuan Wharf at midnight. For freight or passage, China Merchants' S.N. Co., Ltd. 20-7

HSIN KIANGTEEN July 20. CHINHAI and NINGPO. — From Kinleeyuan Wharf at 5 p.m. China Merchants' S.N. Co., Ltd. 20-7

KWANGCHOW July 20. FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON. — From French Bund on Tuesday, 20th, at 8 a.m. For freight and

INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe by Suez.....Patroclus, left Liverpool June 5, due S'hai July 21
From U.S.A.....Pres. Jackson, left Seattle July 3, due Shanghai July 20

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe by Suez....Ranchi, closes at 12 on July 20, due London Aug. 21
For U.S.A.....Pres. Grant, closes at 21 on July 19, due Seattle Aug. 4
For mails by Siberia and by air see page 8

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Tsz-ling-se-pao-yu-han-kung-sze SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1937 司公限有報西林字

TO-DAY'S ENTERTAINMENTS

			Tel.
Auditorium: Hai-Alai, 8 p.m.	70099	Lafayette: Mark of Vampire	81200
Capitol: Stowaway	17100	Metropol: Elephant Boy	93322
Cathay: A Successful Calamity	73757	Nanking: Good Old Soak	84133
Ciro's: Entertainment	34340	Rialto: She's Dangerous	94110
Grand: Black Legion	32223	Willies: God's Country and the Woman	43982
Hongkew: Jungle Princess	40148		
Isis: Blow for Blow	46721		

JAPANESE HAND NANKING VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM

Demand Cessation of Chinese Troop Movements and Anti-Japanese Propaganda

TWO DAYS MAY SEE PEACE OR WAR

General Sung's Reported Apology: Generalissimo May Issue Statement To-day

ALTHOUGH it was at first hoped that the Sino-Japanese crisis was yielding to moderating influences, the situation developed yesterday on unfavourable lines. Late in the evening, reports both from Tientsin and from Nanking gave it a much graver turn. It was felt that the next two days would see the issues of peace or war decided.

The Japanese Government presented through its Chargé d'Affaires at Nanking a definite demand that the Chinese Government should stop anti-Japanese writings in the Chinese press and refrain from taking action in the movement of troops to prejudice the negotiations in Tientsin.

Conflicting information was received regarding those negotiations. One report from Japanese sources asserted that General Sung Cheh-yuan had called on the Japanese Commander and had duly apologized for the Marco Polo Bridge incident and undertaken to comply with Japanese demands for the removal of the 37th Division from certain areas in Hopei, for the punishment of the Chinese commander responsible for the alleged incident at Marco Polo Bridge, to suppress anti-Japanese propaganda and to join the anti-Communist Front. Other reports asserted that General Sung Cheh-yuan had left for Paotingfu and that the apology and acquiescence in the Japanese terms had been conveyed by the Mayor of Tientsin.

The seriousness of events was further emphasized by the announcement that the Generalissimo is proposing to-day to make a strong appeal to the nation. The terms of his appeal are not known, but it is believed that he intends to announce that the Government refuses to agree to any further surrender of Chinese territory. At the same time the Chinese Government appears to be anxious to do everything consistent with national dignity to preserve peace. Japanese statements have also professed a similar desire to avoid war, but the question is whether the pressure now being brought to bear on China both in the North and at Nanking is not making it impossible for such a desire to find fulfilment.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanking, July 18.

Diplomatic tension was heightened here to-day owing to the presentation of an ultimatum by the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires indicating that the Japanese were bringing pressure to bear on the Central Government as well as on the local authorities at Tientsin. It is believed that a critical point has been reached and that the question of peace or war will be settled in the next two days.

The memoranda sent to the Nine-Powers signatory to the Washington Treaty did not specifically ask for aid; at the same time it indicated that consultation between the Powers along the lines provided for in that treaty would be welcome. It is understood that the memoranda contained the full background of the recent clash, fixing the responsibility on the Japanese. At the same time the gravity of the situation was stressed and the alleged violations of the Treaty by the Japanese duly noted.

As regards the despatch of Central Government troops into Hopei no official confirmation was obtainable. It was made clear, however, that the Central Government has not, as has been suggested, foregone its right to station troops in Hopei. The Chinese stand is that

1.—The Ho-Umetsu agreement provided for the withdrawal of certain designated units of the army and not any such Central Government troops.

2.—That the agreement was designed to achieve a temporary purpose and in no sense to affirm an intention to bind the Chinese Government permanently to a particular course of action.

Altogether the situation is growing more serious.

Negotiations Fail?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peiping, July 18.

The latest information from Tientsin suggests that the negotiations between the Japanese and local Chinese authorities have been unsuccessful. A Japanese ultimatum was delivered to expire to-morrow morning at ten, demanding apologies, the punishment of the Chinese commander responsible for the Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge) incident, full compensation, cessation of anti-Japanese propaganda and entry into an anti-Communist alliance. General Sung Cheh-yuan is reported to have left for Paotingfu this morning.

Japan's Demands

Nanking, July 18.

In a virtual ultimatum, delivered to the Nanking Government at 11.30

(Continued on page 11)

"Inner Cabinet" Adheres To Its Declared Stand

Tokyo Preparing to Meet Any Possible Emergency

MOVEMENTS OF NANKING TROOPS REPORTED

Tokyo, July 18.

Reiterating its established policy on the North China incident, the "Inner Cabinet" this morning decided to take "every precaution against any possible emergency."

Forsaking the customary week-end vacations, the five key members of the Cabinet met with the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, to receive the latest reports on the situation in the trouble area and to elaborate the Government's policy. Agreement was reached on the following points:

1.—The Government will continue to adhere to the policy decided on July 11, and reiterated yesterday;

2.—Efforts will be continued to localize the incident and to prevent its aggravation;

3.—Local Chinese authorities will be urged to carry out the terms of the Lukouchiao agreement of July 11 and watch will be kept over their observance of the provisions of the accord.

4.—Precautions will be taken against any possible emergency.

Demand for Speed

Japan's demand for an immediate realization of the terms of the Lukouchiao accord was caused by a conviction that further delay would seriously endanger the safety of Japanese residents and troops in North China, an Army spokesman said to-day.

The Government's decision yesterday to take steps for the "acceleration" of the settlement of the Lukouchiao incident, he added, was impelled by the continued northward mvement of Central troops and the "insincere attitude" of local authorities in North China.

"Current Instability"

"Further patient waiting on our part," he declared, "would have only prolonged the current instability."

High civil officials of the Government, interviewed by Domei, reiterated the Army spokesman's belief that no further delay in the settlement of the incident could be tolerated.

Lieut.-Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki, Commander of the Japanese forces in North China, it is was indicated, has been instructed to inform Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, of the Government's determined stand.

Central Troops

Confirming press reports that Chinese Central troops had entered Hopei, the Tokyo War Office this afternoon announced the arrival of vanguards of two Nanking divisions in Paotingfu, capital of Hopei province.

The communiqué attracted widespread attention in view of the warning served by the Japanese Army on the Nanking government yesterday that the movment of Central troops into Hopei province would "not be tolerated."

Advance Units

The advance units already in Paotingfu, the announcement said, belonged to the 32nd and 58th divisions. The main force of the two divisions was reported to be still straddling the Hopei-Honan border.

Central army units at Chengting south of Paoting on the Peiping-Hankow railway, were said by the War Office to belong to the 30th Army.—Domei.

Japanese Planes Bomb Trains: Kill Many

Nanking, July 18.

Flying into the interior of China, Japanese military planes to-day made three separate attacks on Chinese trains at various points on the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Immediately upon receipt of report of this wanton action of the Japanese, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a strong protest with the Japanese Embassy here.

At 11.20 o'clock this morning, two Japanese planes, flying over Changhochiao in Honan, sprayed a passing train with machine gun fire. Two passengers were killed and others injured. A similar outrage occurred, at noon to-day at Kwanchuangtsan in Hopei when a south-ward bound passenger train from Paoting was attacked by machine gun fire from Japanese planes, resulting in over ten casualties. A third raid by Japanese from the air occurred at 12.30 o'clock this afternoon in the vicinity of Yuanszehsien in Hopei. Over ten persons aboard a passing train were killed or wounded.—Central News.

Naval Agreement Between Britain, Germany Hailed

"Sunday Times" Discusses Accord Fully

REWARD OF PATIENCE

Berlin Pleased with New Qualitative Measures

London, July 18.

The "Sunday Times" to-day published an explanatory article by "Diplomatist", discussing the Anglo-German treaty.

"The explanation for the Anglo-German naval treaty is given in yesterday's exchange of notes," the writer stated.

"The new treaty puts an end to the terms of the gentleman's agreement which Great Britain signed with Germany shortly after June, 1935.

"Under this agreement," he continued, it was understood that Germany was not to build more than three Class A cruisers to which she was entitled by the 1935 treaty.

"The reason is that the conditions under which Germany signed the agreement—that no third party should build Class A cruisers—has been technically violated recently by the U.S.S.R. who has laid down three or four 8,000 ton cruisers armed with 7.1 inch guns. Germany is now free to invoke the escalator clause.

"The Foreign Office deserves to be congratulated on these treaties with Germany and the U.S.S.R. which are the reward of great patience. It is claimed in British circles that, although Japan is still an unknown quantity, the four known quantities—the United States, France, Germany, and the U.S.S.R.—are better than five unknown ones.

"There is also hope," "Diplomatist" concluded, "in official quarters that Italy may accept London's limitations, and that Japan, although she does not accept them, will at least not violate them."—Havas.

German Comment

Berlin, July 17.

The signature of the Anglo-German supplementary naval agreement was announced by this evening's papers here with heavy headlines and discussed at length. It is pointed out that Germany had already restricted her building programme quantitatively by the London naval agreement of 1935. Now, however, she has also accepted qualitative limitations with regard to sizes and classes. Germany is the only country that has submitted to this double form of restriction of naval armaments, this being one more proof of her desire to live amicably with her neighbours.

"Berliner Tageblatt" writes in this connection: "Germany has by this treaty furnished unmistakeable proof that she is not constructing her navy for offensive purposes and that she does not desire to see any naval armament race. This is, moreover, confirmed by the fact that Germany is the sole world power that has bound herself quantitatively. The quantitative strength of the German navy depends on Britain who alone sets the pace,"

Other Powers

"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" writes: "In contradistinction to this German attitude is the fact that the other naval powers have not yet succeeded in arriving at an agreement as to the Washington agreement and the London supplementary agreement. The Washington agreement had fixed the relative strengths of Britain, the United States and Japan at a ratio of 5: 5: 3. Japan, however, did not renew this restriction and up to now has not asserted to any limitations regarding individual sizes of ships or calibre of guns. It was therefore not possible until 1936 to arrive at an agreement between Britain, France and the United States which put an end to all quantitative limitations but established qualitative limits in ship types and gun calibres. This agreement can now come into force since parallel agreements between Britain and Germany and Britain and Soviet Russia have been signed."

As for the exchange of information about building plans provided for in the agreement, "Berliner Lokalanzeiger" states that this is the beginning of a positive naval policy and points out that through this the sudden appearance of quite new warship types will be prevented. This in turn will put an end to a renewal of competitive building in new types. Clear working conditions have therefore been established through the signing of the Anglo-German supplementary agreement.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

White Book

London, July 17.

The new Anglo-German and Anglo-Soviet naval agreements will be published on Monday in the form of a White Book. It is stated here that both agreements will come into force as soon as the London naval agreement of 1936 is in force and the ratifications between the British government on one side and the German and Soviet Russian governments on the other have been exchanged. As the second reading of the London naval agreement will take place next Tuesday it is hoped that ratification will be possible before the end of this month.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

ARAB LEADER ARRESTED IN JERUSALEM

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Jerusalem, July 17.

The Arab leader, Subhial el Khadra, one of the righthand men of the Grand Mufti of Palestine, was arrested to-night when police searched the officers of the Arab Higher Committee. Twenty shots were fired at the Jewish settlement near Jerusalem to-night. Jewish constables returned the fire. Nobody was hurt.—Reuter.

ROYAL AIR FORCE FEARS NO COMPARISON ABROAD

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, in discussing Britain's rearmament in a speech at Middlesbrough on Saturday, stated that the Royal Air Force need not fear comparison with any other force in the world. Above shows a happy group of boys under training at the R.A.F. School of Photography, eagerly discussing their visit to the display at Hendon on June 26.

Ninety Bodies Recovered from Train Wreckage

No Europeans Die in Horrible Indian Train Disaster

PUNJAB-HOWRAH EXPRESS OVER EMBANKMENT

Patna, July 17.

Ninety bodies were reported to have been recovered to-day from the wreck of the Punjab-Howrah express, which plunged over an embankment at Bihta, fifteen miles from here.

The victims were all Indians it was definitely ascertained to-day. It was believed that the total number of casualties would be below first estimates, which placed the death toll at more than 250.

Reports received here from Bihta said that the first two coaches of the train had telescoped and were buried beneath the wreckage of the next two, which fell on top of them, crushing the passengers within.—United Press.

Sabotage Suspected

Sabotage is suspected to have been the cause of the disaster, one of the most terrible railway accidents in history. On investigation the rails were found to have been turned up which indicated that they must have been tampered with, says Reuter.

DR. HODZA TO FORM CZECH CABINET

Former Premier to Open Negotiations To-day

Prague, July 17.

The task of forming a new Cabinet was again entrusted to Dr. Milan Hodza to-day by the President, Dr. Benes. Dr. Hodza will begin negotiating with the various Czechoslovakian political parties on Monday morning.

It is stated here in well informed circles that an endeavour will be made by the eight parties that have constituted the government majority to make the same coalition the basis for the new Cabinet in spite of all internal differences. Very likely the basis will be widened by the inclusion of the Czech National Democrats in the government. By this means it would be possible to avoid the formation of a "Cabinet of Officials." It is generally expected that Dr. Hodza will be able to announce the composition of his new Cabinet on Monday night.—Trans-Ocean.

FRANCE ARRANGES AIR RACE

Seventeen 'Planes to Start on August 20

Paris, July 17.

Seventeen aeroplanes, representing contestants from five nations, have entered the Istres-Damascus-Paris air race, it was announced here to-day.

The race will start at istres, in southern France, on August 20, and will replace the New York-Paris race which was abandoned after the United States Department of Commerce failed to sanction it, on the grounds of needless danger.

Jimmy Mattern, noted long-distance flier, is the only American entered in the event.—United Press.

NEW STATUS OF SOVIET TRADE UNIONS

Moscow, July 17.

The seventh plenary session of the Council of Soviet Russian Trade Unions will open on July 25 and will d liberate on the new status by which trade union officials will no longer be appointed but elected. In connection with this matter, the organ of the council, the "Trud" appeals to the individual trade unions to crush the secret organizations of Trotzkyists and other "enemies of the people" before the elections. The appeal is considered here as forecasting a radical "purge" among the trade unions.—Trans-Ocean.

Search for Fliers to be Abandoned

Honolulu, July 17.

The United States naval aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. Lexington which has been scouring the South Pacific for traces of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam and Captain Frederick Noonan, will probably abandon the search on Monday, it was indicated to-day by Admiral Orin Gould Murfin, former commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet and now commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District. The United States Coast Guard cutter Itasca and the destroyer Swan have completed their systematic survey of the Gilbert Islands, it was learned, and have abandoned their search for the missing fliers, who were forced down between Lae, New Guinea, and Howland Island in the course of an around-the-world journey.—United Press.

STRIKE ON MATSON LINER ENDS

"Kneel Down" Resistance in Mexican Church

Honolulu, July 17.

The strike of the deck crew of the Matson liner Lurline proved short-lived to-day. Officials of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, to which the strikers belong, said that the crew would return to the Lurline and navigate the vessel back to the Pacific Coast, where the dispute will be taken up.

The crew demanded the dismissal of the Chief Officer of the ship. Matson Line officials said they intended to discharge the officer anyway, but protested that the strike was a violation of an agreement between the company and the union.—United Press.

"Kneel Down" Strike

Nogales, Mexico, July 17.

The Federal Government to-day ordered the local Roman Catholic Church seized and closed. Immediately thereafter 200 of the faithful gathered and staged the second "kneel down" strike in two months. They knelt in the church in an effort to prevent the government from making its action effective.

The strikers said they were "determined to hold the church day and night at any cost." The bell pealed constantly to herald the resistance.—United Press.

Milk Convoyed

Detroit, July 17.

City police, in squad automobiles and motorcycles, were to-day ordered to convoy milk deliveries to-morrow, in defiance of a strike in five dairies called by the United Dairy Workers union.

The strike has reduced the city's milk supply by one third. The union members demand a "closed shop" and the automatic "check-off" or deduction of union dues from workers' wages by the company.—United Press.

BOLSHEVISM FLAYED BY GEN. MELCHIORI

Stuttgart's Anti-Bolshevik Exposition Opened

Stuttgart, July 18.

A violent diatribe against Bolshevism was included in a speech by the Italian General Melchiori at the inauguration locally of an anti-bolshevik exposition.

"The differences between bolshevism and our regimes is so great that it surpasses the realm of argument," he emphasized. "We must combat bolshevism even though it involves extreme consequences."

The general characterized M. Joseph Stalin as "the Red Tsar, thirsty for blood, who leads a sad existence on the Russian steppes committing crime after crime....Thanks to you, and thanks to our communications in the Mediterranean basin, no communist can or will penetrate these countries. This is a solemn pledge which we take in the name of Hitler and Mussolini."—Havas.

Fisherman Lost For 52 Days Is Picked Up Alive

Japanese Drifts 500 Miles West of Midway Island

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD THREE WEEKS AGO

Honolulu, July 17.

Given up as lost after being missing for 52 days, a Japanese fisherman from Honolulu was picked up in mid-Pacific on Thursday, radio advices received here to-day said.

He is Oshizo Adachi, 60, who left here on May 25 in his sampan, the Hino Maru. When he failed to return after more than a month, funeral services for him were held.

The Manila-bound Malayan Prince, however, sighted Adachi at a point 500 miles west of Midway Island at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. He was found weak from exposure and privation, but will live, according to radio messages from the ship. He will be taken to Manila and then sent back here.—Domei.

GERMANY'S RETORT TO THE POPE

Counter-Measures to "Series of Insults" Planned

Berlin, July 17.

The Government was reported to-day to be preparing counter-steps for what is termed "a series of insults" as a result of the Pope's praise of Cardinal Mundelein.

Another affront was seen in the action of the Papal Secretary of State, Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, who in dedicating the Basilica of St. Therese in France, denounced "the race of idolatry."

The Nazi organ "Der Angriff" said to-day that the speech of the Cardinal was "a deliberate slander and insult. We conclude from Cardinal Pacelli's speech that the vatican wishes Germany no good. Insults are being multiplied."—United Press.

SENATE LEADERSHIP CONTESTED

Bitter Fight Aggravated by Judiciary Bill

Washington, July 17.

The split in the President's party over the choice of a successor to the late Senator Joseph T. Robinson as Leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate is widening and is being aggravated by the very bitter feeling engendered by the Supreme Court Bill.

Three possibilities in connection with the fate of the Bill are envisaged, all of which leave the President's chances of winning out at the present session of Congress remote. These are:

1. The Administration may have to offer concessions.

2. Opponents of the measure may muster enough votes to return the Bill to the Judiciary Committee, thus sidetracking it for at least a year.

3. A debate may follow in the ordinary course, within an agreed limit, but even if the Senate vote favours President Roosevelt, the Bill may not reach the House of Representatives.

The battle for the majority leadership in the Senate rages around Senator Alben W. Barkley, Acting Leader of the Senate, and Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, both of whom are for the Bill. Senator Harrison is, however, considered acceptable by opponents of the measure.—Reuter.

M. BONNET'S RESIGNATION STRONGLY DENIED

Paris, July 18.

Rumours that M. Georges Bonnet, the Finance Minister, intended to resign were categorically denied here. It was specified that the Cabinet was fully agreed on continuing the programme of financial recovery under the guidance of M. Bonnet.—Havas.

Madrid's Drive Against Rebels Exhausts Itself

Fighting Shifts to Aragon Sector

BOTH SIDES CELEBRATE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Hendaye, July 18.

The Government offensive west of Madrid appears to have exhausted itself, and the centre of activity to-day was shifted to the Aragon front, where the insurgents and the Catalans have been facing each other without any real alteration in their respective positions since the beginning of the war.

Yesterday, 15,000 Catalan troops, with thirty tanks and sixteen aeroplanes, began an attack on the insurgent positions north of Huesca. While Barcelona claims that an important advance has been made, Salamanca declares that the attacks have failed completely with loss of hundreds of men.

Meanwhile, Nationalist Spain yesterday began celebrating the anniversary of the outbreak of the civil war. All shops in Salamanca were closed, enabling most of the inhabitants to attend a bull fight. There were also a military band concert, services in the Cathedral and a number of public meetings.

The celebrations will reach their climax to-day, when a church parade will be followed by a march past and speeches, and the unveiling of a tablet changing the name of one of the main streets of the city to General Franco Street.

An inscription commemorating the national rising will also be unveiled in the main square.

The festivities will conclude with a bull-fight, followed by a procession and a broadcast speech by the insurgent leader, General Franco.—Reuter.

Anti-Franco Plot

Hendaye, July 17.

Details of a reported plot to overthrow the provisional government of Gen. Francisco Franco, were outlined to-day by the loyalist radio station at Santander.

The plot, it was said, was centred at Burgos, Seville and Salamanca, where hundreds of officers and civilians have been arrested on suspicion of complicity. Many have fled to Gibraltar, the report stated.

The plot was understood to have sought the substitution of a mixed military and civilian government for the present military council, and to have been aimed at a rapprochement with the loyalists on the grounds of a "common hatred" of intervening foreign nations.

The Santander station said that one of the leaders named De La Dorre had unwittingly revealed the plan, enabling the nationalist authorities to arrest the suspected ringleaders.—United Press.

Italian Force

Madrid, July 16.

Government observers to-day asserted that between 15,000 and 20,000 Italian soldiers had arrived on the Madrid front, forming a central force to reinforce the nationalist troops. The general staff was said to have welcomed the concentration because the nationalists were picking the cream of their troops at one point.

The second year of the Spanish civil war began to-day with loyalist planes bombing and strafing behind the nationalists' lines. In a new surprise attack the loyalists were reported to have gained more than one mile on flat ground on each side of the Toledo highway.

The morale of the loyalist forces was high, with the troops highly confident of victory. General anger prevailed, however, over the developments in regard to non-intervention activities at London. The anger resulted from the belief that the new British proposals were intended to sound international sentiment preparatory to according the Spanish nationalists belligerents' rights.—United Press.

British Ship Taken

London, July 18.

The British ship Candleston Castle, formerly known as the Seven Seas Spray, was captured at 7 o'clock yesterday morning off Santander, within Spanish territorial waters, by insurgent warships, it was officially stated in London to-day. The ship was escorted to Ferrol, a seaport on the north-west coast of the Bay of Belanzos, twelve miles north-east of the town of Corunna.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL MEASURES IN GERMANY

Berlin, July 17.

Although by virtue of its intensive methods German agriculture produces more in proportion to the cultivated area than other countries, it is planned to stimulate production still further in connection with the Four Year Plan. The great food production exhibition at Munich affords a good view of what has been achieved in this direction. The most interesting scheme is that of providing more rain water.

The theory that rain could be produced artificially by cannon fire was exploded during the war. The present plan is to send water to the fields that need it most by means of a widespread irrigation system.—Trans-Ocean.

GERMANY GETS PRIZES FOR POSTER COMPETITION

Berlin, July 17.

Germany has been awarded first and second prizes in the international competition for travel posters by the judges of the central committee in Paris. The gold cup presented by King Fuad of Egypt thereby goes to Germany for the second time.—Trans-Ocean.

BRITISH POWER AND EFFECT ON WORLD'S PEACE

Prime Minister Speaks of Need for Rearmament

AIR FORCE STRENGTH

Non-Intervention Tribute: Soviet Criticism

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 17.

Great Britain could not afford to remain unarmed in a world where everyone else was arming to the teeth, declared the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in a speech to-day at Middlesbrough, in the course of which he referred to world armament and the unanimous request of the Non-Intervention Committee to the British Government to propose a plan for dealing with the Spanish situation.

Everyone knew, the Premier said, that Britain's arms would never be used for purposes of aggression, but anyone who contemplated aggression would naturally pause when the power and resources of a Britain fully armed were seen.

"We are stronger than a year ago," Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, "and every day added to the power and efficiency of all the country's services and the completeness of the preparations we are making to resist attack."

"Our air force need fear comparison with no other force in the world," he added.

No Undue Strain

After alluding to the improved trading conditions throughout Britain, and expressing satisfaction that workers were getting their share of it, the Prime Minister said he thought the country could congratulate itself that when the need for rearmament came revenue had expanded so much that they were able to take up the task without undue strain.

His wish was that all nations would soon see the futility of spending all this money on armaments, because they were afraid of each other, instead of spending on better food and education and on other things which made for the comfort of the people.

Before they could see that day, he added, those fears must be removed. If they succeeded in that, armaments would disappear.

Tribute to Britain

Turning to the request of the Non-Intervention Committee to Britain to propose a scheme for dealing with the Spanish problem, Mr. Chamberlain said that such a tribute had never before been paid to the impartiality and sincerity of a great Power.

The task they were asked to undertake was one of great difficulty and delicacy, but in the interests of general peace the Government undertook it, and with promptitude produced a series of proposals which, he was glad to say, had been accepted by all nations as a basis of discussion.

The only objector, the Prime Minister concluded, was His Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons, who, however, suffered humiliation in having to talk out its own motion.—Reuter.

Deeply Concerned

London, July 17.

Sir Philip Sassoon, First Commissioner of Works, referred to the Spanish situation in a speech at Leyland, Lancashire, this afternoon.

He remarked that, as a nation and Empire, we were deeply concerned in anything that might affect the balance of power in the Mediterranean and added: "Our disinterestedness in the Spanish struggle does not and cannot mean that we disregard our own vital interests in the empire trade routes which pass through the Mediterranean. In so far as the land and sea frontiers of Spain touch upon those routes, we are vitally concerned in maintaining the territorial integrity of Spain."

"I earnestly believe," he added, "that a clear understanding of the British attitude towards Spanish integrity at this juncture is in the best interests of peace to-day."—Wireless through Reuter.

Soviet Criticism

Moscow, July 17.

Commenting on the British plan, 'Izvestia' writes: "The British Government took upon itself an extremely thankless task—to reconcile all differences lately revealed in the course of the development of the Spanish conflict. The compromise is an attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable and create an illusion that the question is solved only in order to preserve the appearance of the continuation of the policy of non-intervention. The members of the London Committee express their readiness to accept the British plan as a basis for negotiations, but it by no means follows that all members of the Committee agree with the individual clauses of the plan.

The newspaper notes that, "in order to hold under control the part of the coast occupied by the rebels it would be necessary to station a whole army of observers, which can hardly be done in practice. In the ports occupied by the rebels the observers will really be representatives of countries not participating in the Spanish conflict, while in ports of the Spanish Government there would be legally installed a whole army of Italian and German spies working in General Franco's interests. The recognition of the rebels as belligerents is already in itself an act of open intervention in the internal affairs of Spain benefitting the rebels. It seems that the British plan proposes that the London Committee appear in the role of an international body which generously grants virtual recognition to a band of rebels at the demand of two Fascist countries. None gave the London Committee such powers, and it was not for these ends that it was formed.

"There is no question that the foreign troops must be immediately withdrawn from Spain. But in the form in which this demand is refracted in the British plan it only

(Continued on page 16)

MR. HOLLINGTON TONG SPEAKS TO AMERICA

Radio Talk Sees in Northern Crisis Similarity to Occupation of Manchuria in 1931

EMPHASIZING that the present Japanese strategy in North China is exactly similar to that which led to the occupation of Manchuria in 1931 and that China cannot continue her peaceful policy when she sees more of her rich territories being alienated by a powerful and aggressive neighbour, Mr. Hollington K. Tong, Press Adviser to the Chinese Government, made a radio address to the United States yesterday morning, at 6.45 o'clock, Shanghai time.

Mr. Tong's speech, which lasted for thirteen minutes, was delivered over station XQHC, 1300 kilocycles, 230.77 metres. It was transmitted from Shanghai by the Chinese Government Radio Administration station to San Francisco where it was relayed by the R.C.A. Communications station throughout the United States over the Columbia network. Mr. Tong said:

I deeply appreciate the opportunity that has been given to me by the Columbia Broadcasting System to speak a few words on the Chinese-Japanese crisis which threatens world peace. First of all, let me, with a few swift strokes, paint in the essentials of the historical background of the relationship between China and Japan since 1915.

In that year, suddenly and without warning, Japan, in the belief that the world was too preoccupied with the Great War to interfere, presented 21 demands. Had these demands been accepted in their entirety, they would have made China a dependency of Japan. In 1922, mainly through the influence exerted by the United States of America, a Nine-Power Treaty was signed to guarantee the territorial integrity of China, but in 1931 this treaty was violated by Japan when she invaded Manchuria and threatened to occupy Peiping and Tientsin. China then was incapable of offering an effective resistance and agreed to the demilitarization of a zone in the eastern portion of a Chinese province, called Hopei, adjoining the Great Wall.

Background of Situation

Soon afterwards, Japan instigated a Chinese traitor, Yin Ju-keng, to declare the demilitarized zone independent of Hopei and warned Nanking that she would not permit force to be used against him. Next Japan occupied the northern portion of another Chinese province, Charhar. Then she tripled her military force in North China. Towards the end of last year Japan tried unsuccessfully to conquer still another Chinese province, Suiyuan. Since 1935 the Japanese statesmen have reiterated their so-called "immutable" determination to bring five more of the provinces of North China under their control.

The peculiar relationship between China and Japan—singularly one-sided—can better be understood if you will imagine for a moment that an alien force from overseas had seized the New England States. As a matter of fact, the four North-eastern Provinces of China, generally known as Manchuria, are much larger than your New England States. They have an area of 500,000 square miles, which is practically equivalent to your New England States plus Texas, or about the size of your two largest states, namely, Texas and California combined.

But to get on with this simile—suppose that this alien force which had seized your New England was using that territory as a base for the conquest of the rest of the country, but particularly the Atlantic Coast States, say from Virginia northward and extending west to include the territory of the Great Lakes through Michigan, Wisconsin on into the north-west. Now, the city of Peiping, former capital of China, which is Japan's immediate objective in the fresh crisis which she created ten days ago, is located like Washington about eighty miles inland from the sea coast. Our outlet on the coast is Tientsin, just as New York or Philadelphia or Baltimore are outlets of Washington. Prior to the present crisis, Japan stationed 7,000 soldiers at Tientsin and 3,000 soldiers at Peiping and its neighbourhood, much in excess of the number allowed under the Boxer Protocol.

Beginning of Trouble

At 10 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, July 7, a detachment of these Japanese soldiers were conducting manoeuvres with live ammunition instead of blank cartridges, beneath the walls of Wanping, a town garrisoned by Chinese troops. Wanping is close to the Marco Polo Bridge, which is one of the most famous edifices of the kind in the world. The bridge gets its name from the well-known Venetian traveller who visited China in the 12th Century.

But to return to the imaginary situation in the United States, which I outlined to you a few minutes ago, I think you will agree with me that if an alien force stationed in Washington should conduct night manoeuvres in the country a dozen miles outside your capital and is bent upon creating a crisis, it is easy to imagine how trouble might develop. Well, trouble did develop.

According to the Japanese, one of their soldiers engaged in the night manoeuvres was missing. Immediately afterwards the Japanese detachment demanded that they be allowed to enter Wanping at 12 o'clock at night for the announced purpose of searching for their missing soldier. The demand was rejected and thereupon the Japanese bombarded the city. They also started to destroy the Marco Polo Bridge.

Chinese Return Fire

Within less than two hours Japanese reinforcements arrived to participate in the attack. Under this provocation the Chinese troops returned fire for the first time. Why did the Japanese single out Wanping and the Marco Polo Bridge for this onslaught? Both places are strategically important, because they are within the Chinese defence system and furthermore command a railway which runs south from Peiping to Hankow on the Central Yangtze. The Japanese had long desired to control that strategic point in order to isolate Peiping. A year ago, they used the same tactics and succeeded in gaining possession of a strategic point at Fengtai on the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

As a result of these clashes on the night of July 7 and the subsequent days, the Japanese have declared their intention of occupying more of our northern territory. In order to back up their expansionist programme, within a week 25,000 Japanese soldiers have been moved into the Peiping-Tientsin district "to chastise the outrageous Chinese" according to the statement made by their senior officer. It has been further announced in Tokyo that the Japanese intend to send five full divisions, which means that they will shortly have 100,000 troops in North China.

The Japanese troops have already taken over the Chinese Peiping-Mukden Railway and occupied all strategic points in that area. They are digging trenches everywhere in Chinese territory. Not only are they interfering with the business of the Chinese, but they are also meddling with non-Chinese. They attempted to search a car of the United States naval attache on a Chinese road and threatened to bayonet its occupants upon the refusal of the Americans to be searched. A disastrous outrage was barely averted by the timely intervention of a Japanese officer. Most vivid is the contrast of the war-breathing Japanese leaders with the calm and dignified attitude of Chiang Kai-shek who fills the posts of Prime Minister and Generalissimo of the Chinese forces. He, together with his Government colleagues, has not spoken one provocative word since the crisis arose and—unlike the Japanese politicians and militarists—has carefully avoided stirring the Chinese people to war fury.

Japanese Strategy

The present Japanese strategy is exactly similar to that which led to the occupation of Manchuria in 1931. All preliminaries to the present outbreak were on all fours with those preceding the seizure of Mukden—such as Japanese claims of Chinese "insincerity," incidents, threats to Japan, night manœuvres and so on. The jingoistic appeal to Japanese nationalism that is now going on in Japan in order to stir up war fever bears a resemblance to 1931.

The Japanese are claiming the right under treaties and agreements to do as they please in North China. On the other hand they abrogated the Nine-Power Treaty, the Kellogg Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations when they decided to seize Mukden and swallow Manchuria. Treaties were of no use to them then, but now they try to make much of the alleged Chinese breach of agreements signed under duress.

Whilst the Japanese troops are enjoying free movement on Chinese soil and are trying to destroy the Chinese defence force, the Japanese diplomats have warned the Chinese government at Nanking that they would not tolerate any moral or material aid given to the Chinese defenders nor would they tolerate the Chinese government troops entering the Chinese territory concerned nor would the Japanese permit Nanking's participation in the settlement of this affair. They have threatened dire consequences if these warnings are not heeded.

Future Uncertain

What the outcome of this situation will be is beyond my ability to forecast. It is difficult for me to explain to an audience in the United States the feeling of apprehension and indignation which is growing up on all sides in this country. No explanation on my part is necessary to convince you of China's peaceful policies. China desires to be on friendly terms with all her neighbours, particularly Japan, but there is a point beyond which we cannot go. While our government even followed a policy of conciliation after 1931 when Japan seized our Manchurian provinces, it is obvious that we cannot continue this policy indefinitely when we see more of our rich territories being alienated by a powerful and aggressive neighbour.

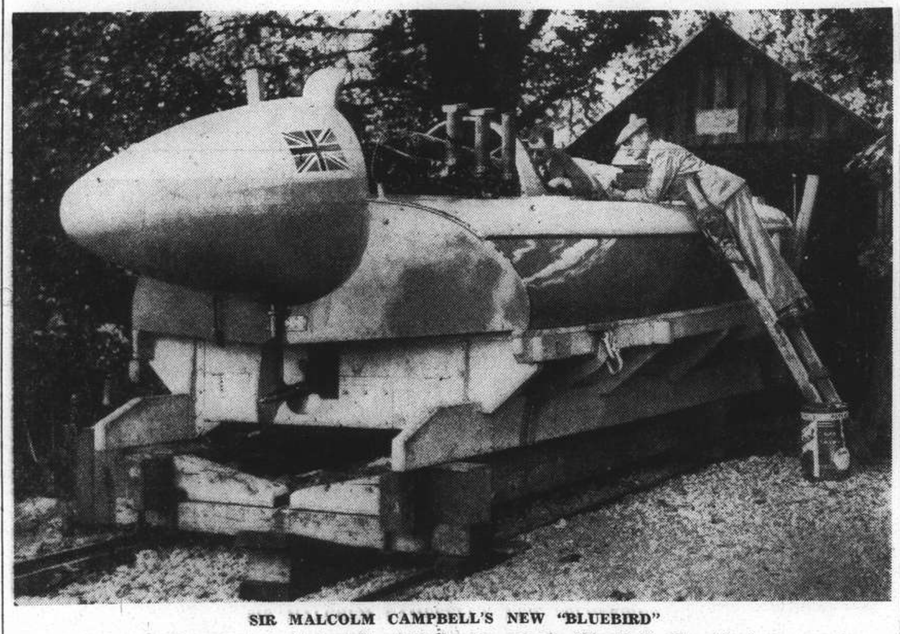
Our government has now despatched troops to the border of Hopei Province. Whether orders will be issued to those troops to advance to the defence of Peiping and Tientsin remains to be seen. But the Japanese have been increasing their reinforcements in that area to such an extent that operations on a larger scale seem unavoidable. If this takes place, these troops will probably have to move north and the result will be war. What that would bring to the world is on the knees of the gods.

While we realize that most Americans desire not to become involved in our troubles in this part of the world, we think, however, that we would not be entirely frank if we did not tell you that war is difficult to localize. War is like a fire in the next block. We Chinese hope that the fire will not spread to the block where your property is located, but you realize as well as I do that fires are difficult to localize, particularly fires which feed on imperialistic and nationalistic ambitions.

Treaty Violated

We hope that those who are sincerely interested in the peace of the Pacific—in the peace of the world—will not forget that there is already in existence the machinery for consultation and action—the Nine-Power Treaty. This treaty stood as a bulwark of peace for ten years only to be broken by Japan. While the treaty was not sufficient to restrain Japan from violating our territory that does not prove that its obligations upon those who signed it are not still binding.

Unless the powers can effect mediation or unless the Japanese militarists adopt a more conciliatory attitude, war is unavoidable. Under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek we, as a nation, have been seeking peace in honour and honour in peace. If Japan further provokes us, then for honour and with honour we will meet her on the battlefield. In conclusion I would say that I am confident that if the war cloud bursts the great nation across the Pacific to whom I am speaking which is the traditional friend of China will join with me in saying: "May God defend the right!"



SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL'S NEW "BLUEBIRD"

With this somewhat strange-looking craft, which he has named "Bluebird" after his famous racing car, Sir Malcolm Campbell is to make an attempt on the world's speed-boat record, at present held by the United States. Inspecting the boat at Loch Lomond with him may be seen Mr. R. Railton, designer of Sir Malcolm's car and of the gear system which will be used in the boat.

IN THE RUSSIAN COLONY

By Stroy

St. Vladimir's Day, which honours the memory of the Tsar-saint who baptized Russia, is fast approaching. On this day—July 28—there will be a meeting held in the Russian Club, with Bishop John presiding. This will be followed by a brief service, lectures will subsequently be given on the significance of clerical culture for Russians, and finally the combined choirs of the Bishops' and St. Nicholas' Churches will sing. Clerical culture has up to 1917 played a large rôle in Russian history, and to Russians severed from their land and cast into foreign countries this religious culture of their historical past is especially dear and close. Russians believe that there, in Russia, even as here, in emigration, Christianity is not only not dying, but is absorbing new strength through its trials. In Russia, it has been preserved deep in the huts of the peasants and in corners of city houses.

Outside of Russia, among the wanderers scattered throughout the world, a religious revival is these twenty years being witnessed the like of which, perhaps, has not been seen since the days of the first Christians of ancient Rome. A Russian looks on his misfortunes as chastisement for sins committed. Russian religiousness has always borne a somewhat mystical character. This trait Russians have inherited from the ancient church of the East, from which Russia a thousand years ago accepted baptism. The mysticism of the Eastern church was well suited to the peculiarities of the Russian national character. Russians always preferred to live near a church; that is why ancient Russia had an abundance of monasteries, and why these monasteries were always the planters of civilization and the forerunners of colonial expansion. In some ancient forest, on some lonely frontier, a monastery would appear; and soon a stream of settlers would flow to its shadow.

In England and the United States interest in the Russian religion is, in recent years, fast growing. Information has just been received here from London that Lord Charnwood, the chairman of the English Society for the Aid of the Russian Church, has given a reception in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Cramme, who are carrying on a similar work in America. This aid to the persecuted Russian church is given without unnecessary publicity. The majority of the members of the society are themselves members of the Anglican church. One of them, the Rev. Mr. Fines-Clinton, studies Russian theology in the original and is well versed in the dogmatism and history of the Orthodox Church. In his own church in the City, one of the oldest churches in London, he often reads Russian prayers translated into English.

Movement for Union

Mr. Fines-Clinton takes a lively interest in a movement for the union of the churches whereby Russian and English theologists could find common paths of religion. Not a few of the younger generation in English theological colleges are following this movement; and Russians residing in London note with special pleasure that these young English students can often be seen in the Russian church during mass, when they try to follow the service by help of an English translation. This, of course, is not at all easy, as the prayers are often varied; and here it is that their Russian friends who are also in one or another way connected with the Anglo-Russian Christian organizations, come to their help. There is the Christian Student Movement, the Confraternity of St. Sergius and St. Alban, and the above-mentioned Society for the Aid of the Russian Church whose chairman is Lord Charnwood. Each of these societies has its different problems, but they all are closely interwoven. Once drawing close to the Russian Church, English friends become friends indeed.

Mr. Fines-Clinton is far from being alone in his endeavours. There is, to mention others with similar aims, the Rev. Mr. French, editor of a journal devoted to the Eastern Church and there are also many young monks, elder priests, and young girl students preparing themselves for missionary work. In various cities in England lectures are being given more and more often, comprising such subjects as the Orthodox faith, the position of Christians in present-day Russia, the problems of unifying the two churches etc. For the past fourteen years the English have collected annually a sum not less than £1,000 which goes to support the Russian Theological Academy in Paris. Without this generous help, this only existing Russian clerical academy abroad would long since have been forced to close.

In America the movement for the studying of the Russian Orthodox faith started at Boston. Mrs. Cramme says that the first impulse she received in becoming interested in the Russian Church was given her by a choir in a Russian Church in New York. "I was at once drawn toward Russia. This was during the War. We used to send something to the wounded. After the revolution we helped the Russian refugees at Constantinople. Now more and more Americans are doing what they can for the Russian Church." It would be desirable to see a movement for a drawing together of the Anglican and Orthodox Churches started at Shanghai.

Hospital Cooling System

In the operation room of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital a cooling system has been installed whereby the temperature can be maintained at 80 degrees Fahr. and lower. The air is not only cooled, but humidity is greatly reduced. The installation was made necessary by the fact that in spite of the heat the number of operations has not been lessened.

Escaping the Heat

Each year Russian enterprises and individuals give more serious attention to places like Point Island, River Rest, Kaochiao and other sites along the banks of the Whangpoo which are nearer to the sea than is Shanghai. Each year a greater number of Russians rent or build little bungalows in these parts, and those who are tied to the city by their work go there for the night or to spend the whole week-end. Efforts made by Russians during the last few years to spend the summer at Chapoo or Minghong were not crowned with success, so that they have finally and permanently fixed their affection on the banks of the Whangpoo between Shanghai and Woosung. There is a possibility that in the future Russians will build bungalows along the road to Woosung in the neighbourhood of the Shanghai University. Here the distance to the terminal of the tramway lines is comparatively short and there is a convenient connection by 'buses.

Requiem Mass

Last Saturday a requiem was observed in the memory of Emperor Nickolas II and the Royal Family who were executed at Ekaterinbourg on July 18, 1918. The Russian Cathedral was filled with worshippers, among whom were representatives of every walk of life in the Russian community.

"JUDGE NOT, THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED"

Sermon at Fourth Marines Sunday Service

The Cathay Theatre was filled with another large congregation yesterday morning for the Fourth Marines church service and concert. The regimental chaplain, Lieut. Frank R. Hamilton, conducted the service and delivered the sermon on the theme of "Good Judgment." The necessity of judgments being tempered by common sense and good will was emphasized, since each judgment made is in reality a judgment of the maker. Based on the text "Judge not, that ye be not judged" the sermon was both forceful and pertinent. Pfc. M. R. Barton of the band played a baritone horn solo with band accompaniment as a special musical number. The band selections included the prelude "Chapel in the Mountains" by Wilson and Moscowski's "Home Song" for the offertory, Pfc. L. W. Bonds, directing.

Honouring the U. S. Naval Transport Chaumont, now in port, the bandmaster, Tech Sgt. Leon Freda, arranged a special all-marine programme for the concert which followed the service. Pfc. Milton W. Potter, a newcomer to the Marines' Band, was the guest soloist, playing, with the band accompanying, two beautiful saxophone solos, Wiedoft's "Waltz Mazanetta" and Drdla's delightful "Souvenir." Both solos were generously applauded by the appreciative congregation. The regimental band, under the direction of the Bandmaster, introduced the concert with Suppé's Overture "Poet and Peasant" and also played a fine selection from Verdi's Opera "Il Trovatore." The splendid programme concluded with the popular Marines' Hymn and the American National Anthem.

CHURCH CONFERENCE IN TSINGTAO

General Assembly of United Missionary Activity

Commissioners from all parts of China, who are to attend the Fourth Meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China, are arriving in Tsingtao by every train and steamer. The General Council, which is the standing committee of the General Assembly, has been meeting daily since July 7.

Although there will be not a few missionary commissioners in attendance, they all come as appointees of the Chinese churches. This is still a young church. The first General Assembly meeting was held in Shanghai ten years ago. It is the fruit of the labours of fourteen missionary societies from four continents. Presbyterians, Baptists, United Church of Canada, United Brethren, Reformed, Methodists, etc., are the backgrounds of this united church.

The churches and synods are far flung, from the coast to the foot hills of Tibet and from Hainan and Kwangtung in the south to the three eastern provinces in the north. The Synod of Manchuria has been one of the largest synods of this church. But upon the establishment of Manchoukuo, his synod was obliged to sever her relationships with the General Assembly and since then there has been no relationships of any kind with the churches north of the Great Wall. Approximately 1,500 missionaries of thirteen missionary societies are most intimately related with regard to the life and work of this younger church.

In December, 1936, the Church of Christ in China received registration by the National Government. This achievement has given great satisfaction to the entire church. On the one hand, it gives the church a legal status within the framework of the Chinese Government instead of being obliged to rely for its standing upon treaties. The church thereby becomes a legal body and is qualified to own and control its own property.

Naturally very many questions of interest and importance will come before this younger church during the fortnight that its meetings are in session. There will also be in attendance not a few distinguished fraternal delegates from other church groups in China. The opening meeting and discussion meetings were be held in the auditorium of the Chung Teh Middle School, Yang Sin Road, Tsingtao, on July 15. The closing meeting, including the Communion Service, and other special services will be held in the Tung Tao Church, Fu Lung Road, Tsingtao.

POLISH PARLIAMENT IN SPECIAL SESSION

Warsaw, July 17.

As the petition for the convocation of an extraordinary parliamentary session on account of the conflict with the Archbishop of Cracow has obtained the requisite number of signatures, President Moscicki has now summoned the parliament to meet next week.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin is progressing very favourably, and expects to leave hospital by the end of the week.

* * *

Mr. T. V. Soong, a member of the National Economic Council's standing committee, left here for Kiukiang by aeroplane yesterday en route to Kuling to interview Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

FOOD PRICES SOAR IN SHANGHAI

Quotation for Flour Higher Than Fixed Level

Shanghai food prices have been soaring as a result of large shipments to the North since the Lukouchiao incident. To cope with any emergency that may arise local provision circles are taking adequate steps to insure the food supply in this city.

Spot quotation for flour has now advanced to around $4.30 per bag. This is higher than the maximum levels fixed by the Ministry of Industries in the exchange market. It is, however, believed that with the steady arrival of new crops in the market and the operations of the local flour mills at full capacity, there should be no reason for prices to continue to soar.

As a result of the recent imposition of a temporary ban on the export of flour to foreign countries and to outports, many shipments already loaded on board ships have been detained. The Flour Merchants Association, in order to prevent unscrupulous merchants from working for ulterior motives, have notified the flour mills to devote special attention to all purchases of flour for shipment to North China, and that whether they are destined for the use of the people or the military reliable proofs should first be procured. In other lines of foodstuffs formal certification by authentic official or public organizations is also required.

It is learned that in view of the enforcement of the ban on export, local flour mills and merchants have decided to send representatives to the Ministry of Finance to ask that measures be devised regarding the transportation of foodstuffs for Chinese military and civil consumption.

With approximately 12,000 piculs required daily, the present local stocks of rice are estimated to be sufficient to meet requirements for a period of two months.

ANOTHER STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT BEGUN

Rochester, Minn., July 18.

Prof. Jean Piccard, wearing football headgear to protect him against the low temperatures of the stratosphere and also against possible injury on landing, took off at 12.08 a.m., Central Standard Time (2.08 a.m., Shanghai Time), to test the climbing ability of his new balloon. A crowd of 10,000 spectators cheered the scientists as he began the ascent.—United Press.

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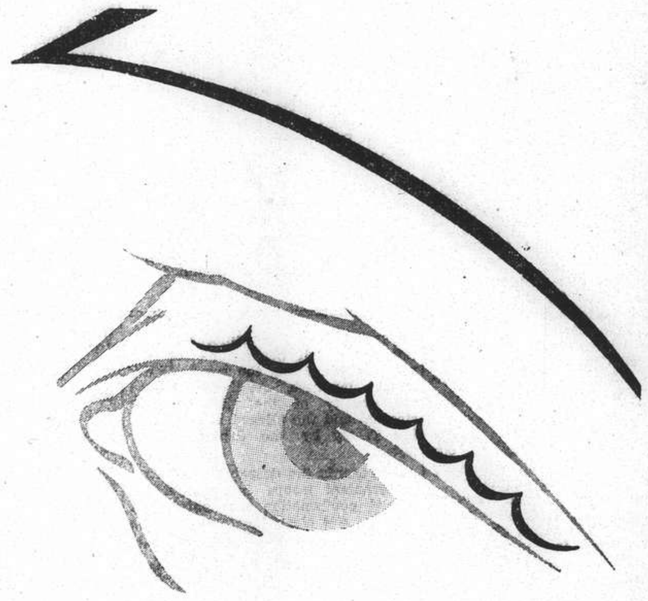

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THE CINEMA

"ELEPHANT BOY"

Toomai of the Elephants .....Sabu
Kala Nag (The elephant) .....Iravatha
Toomai's Father .....W. E. Holloway
Petersen .....Walter Hudd
Muchua Appa .....Allan Jeayes
Rham Lahl .....Bruce Gordon
Hunter .....D. J. Williams
Commissioner .....Hyde White

One of the most fascinating pictures seen in many a moon, "Elephant Boy," now at the Metropol Theatre, will thrill the most blase with its exciting grand hunt for wild elephants. The capture of a mighty herd is responsible for some remarkable scenes, while splendid photography adds rare beauty to the Indian jungles which serve as the setting for the film.

Based on Rudyard Kipling's story, "Toomai of the Elephants," the title role is delightfully played by an engaging young Indian boy named Sabu. His inseparable playmate and friend is Kala Nag, which part is taken by a magnificent and almost human elephant called Iravatha. These two are the "stars" of the show which revolves around Toomai's ambition to become a mighty and famous hunter, as his grandfather was before him. His chance comes when Petersen Sahib, competently acted by Mr. Walter Hudd, is commissioned by the Government to secure a large number of elephants.

Produced by Mr. Alexander Korda for London Films, the picture more than holds its own with anything produced in Hollywood. The co-operation of the Government of India and the Maharajah of Mysore was secured so that the production would be authentic in every detail. Certainly, no one should miss seeing it—children included.

A coloured short of Mickey Mouse following in "Alice in Wonderland's" footsteps is exceptionally clever. "Popular Science" in technicolour, and a newsreel complete an excellent programme.—A.C.

"BLACK LEGION"

Frank Taylor .....Humphrey Bogart
Ed Jackson .....Dick Foran
Ruth Taylor .....Erin O'Brien-Moore
Betty Grogan .....Ann Sheridan
Brown .....Robert Barrat
Pearl Danvers .....Helen Flint
Cliff Moore .....Joseph Sawyer
Prosecuting Attorney Addison Richards
Metcalf .....Eddie Acuff
Mike Grogan .....Clifford Soubier
Billings .....Paul Harvey
Judge .....Samuel Hinds

Fantastically clothed figures flit about in the "Black Legion," at the Grand Theatre, administering floggings, burning houses and generally terrorizing their enemies—foreigners who are alleged to be encroaching on the rights of Americans. But they are merely part of a huge "racket," and the picture develops in proper gangster style. Slow in the early sequences, it gradually works up to truly dramatic intensity, with Mr. Humphrey Bogart registering changing emotions in a most convincing style in the main part. A court scene towards the conclusion of the picture is the part to watch for, partly owing to the innocent demeanour adopted by a notorious woman, Miss Helen Flint, when telling the blackest lies imaginable, and partly to the swift turn which the plot takes just when the audience is thinking that the fake is to be worked out to the finish. There is excitement and real suspense in this picture, which on the whole is cleverly produced. The Klu Klux Klan activities of the Legionnaires may be just a little too fantastic, but there is no doubt about the latter part of the picture squarely hitting the mark.—R.G.W.

TWO MEN BURNED IN SHANGHAI FIRE

Two Floors of Photography Shop Badly Damaged

Firemen battled a blaze for over an hour yesterday afternoon that broke out shortly after 4 o'clock in a small photography shop at the corner of Haining and North Kiangse Roads. Two Chinese men on the premises were burned by ether so seriously about the face, arms and legs that they were sent by ambulance to St. Luke's Hospital.

The ground floor and first floor of the building were badly damaged by the fire, many fixtures and furnishings going up in flames. Two fire engines from the Hongkew Station and an ambulance responded to the alarm which was made by telephone from the scene of the blaze.

VIOLENCE IN PARIS CAFE STRIKE

Police Intervene and Warn Rioting Mobs

Paris, July 18.

The French government is determined to make the utmost effort for the termination of the hotel and cafe strike, the Premier, M. Camille Chautemps, stated to-day in an interview to a Havas representative.

Disorders have taken place in various parts of Paris when strikers or *agents provocateurs* stoned cafes which remained open despite the decision of the union. The strike was decreed for all cafes and hotels where the forty-hour week was not applied within five days.

M. Chautemps recalled that police have already intervened vigorously, and warned the authors of the disorders. "The government is determined," he said, "to show complete impartiality in all progressional disputes, but it cannot show weakness towards attempts against law and national interests."—Havas.

RIDING CLUBS ORDERED TO PREPARE HORSES

Tokyo, July 18.

Riding Clubs throughout Japan were instructed to-day by the Japan Equestrian Society to prepare a sufficient supply of horses that could be used by the Army, "should need arise." More than 150 Clubs are affiliated with the Society.—Domei.

Japanese Hand Nanking Virtual Ultimatum

(Continued from page 9)

o'clock last night, Japan requested the immediate cessation of "provocative activities" as well as the discontinuance of "interference" with the execution by the local authorities of the terms for a settlement of the Lukouchiao incident of July 7. A reply to the note was requested within 48 hours.

This was revealed in an official communiqué issued at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Japanese Embassy here.

Ambassadors Informed

The announcement was made immediately after the American and the British Embassies here had been informed of the contents of the note by Japanese diplomats.

Acting on urgent instructions of the Tokyo Foreign Office, Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese charge d'affaires, called on Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister, at the Waichiaopu late last night to deliver the note. Simultaneously, the Japanese diplomat also made verbal representations, the Japanese Embassy Announcement said.

This step, taken by Mr. Hidaka, was generally regarded as the direct outcome of the decision of the Tokyo "Inner Cabinet" yesterday to resort to measures designed to "accelerate" the conversations for a settlement of the recent incident, now going on in Tientsin between Japanese and Chinese military officers.

Text of Note

According to the Embassy communique, the note read as follows:

"Firmly adhering to its policy against aggravation of the situation, publicly announced on July 11, the Japanese Government has patiently endeavoured to achieve a local settlement, without ever losing hope for peaceful negotiations.

"However, the Chinese Government not only persevered in maintaining a provocative attitude, but by various means interfered with the execution by the Hopei-Charhar authorities of the terms for a settlement.

"The Japanese Government deeply deplores such a threat to the stability of North China and fears that, if the situation is allowed to develop in the present channels, it may lead to grave and unfathomable consequences.

"Your Excellency has repeatedly stated that the policy of the Chinese Government is also against the aggravation of the situation.

"Therefore, if the Chinese Government truly adheres to such wishes, it is requested by the Japanese Government to realize them by ceasing immediately its provocative activities and undertaking that there shall be no interference with the execution of the terms of the settlement by the local authorities.

"Moreover, it is requested to give promptly an adequate answer to the above."

Reply by To-day

Mr. Hidaka, the communique added, requested Dr. Wang to reply by Monday.

"Because of the gravity of the Japanese demarche, Dr. Wang requested to be allowed to consider his reply but undertook to answer by July 19," the announcement concluded.—Domei.

Officials Meet

Nanking, July 18.

Following the receipt of the Japanese memorandum last night, the Chinese Cabinet held informal discussions this morning and this afternoon to exchange views on how to deal with the situation, despite the fact that to-day was a holiday.

The Japanese memorandum expressed the hope that the Chinese Government would reply within a day. The Government, however, pointed out that to-day being Sunday it would probably be unable to reach a decision, but it promised to reply on Monday.

All circles here are awaiting the Chinese Government's decision with the deepest anxiety, as a definite development of the present situation between China and Japan, for the better or worse, must follow tomorrow's reply.

Meanwhile, Chinese circles here are without any information concerning the report that General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council and Commander of the 29th Army, has expressed regrets to the Japanese military authorities in North China over the occurrence of the Lukouchiao incident.—Reuter.

Apology Tendered

Tientsin, July 19.

General Sung Cheh-yuan, has resolutely refused to sign a written agreement for the settlement of the so-called Lukouchiao Incident. Accompanied by General Chang Tze-chung, Mayor of Tientsin, General Sung visited the Japanese Military Club here this afternoon and explained his attitude to Lieut.-Gen. Katsuki, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in North China, and his Chief-of-Staff, Major-General Hashimoto.

After General Sung had made clear that he would not sign any written agreement, the Japanese, it is reported, agreed that verbal recognition of the truce protocal of July 11 would be sufficient. This it is stated, was given by General Sung. General Sung is also said to have regrets over the occurrence of the Lukouchiao Incident.

It is understood that arrangements will be made by Major-General Hashimoto, representing the Japanese forces, and General Chang Tze-chung, on behalf of the 29th Army, for enforcement of the provisions of the protocol.

Several officers, all below the rank of regimental commander will, it is believed, be involved by the clause specifying punishment for those responsible for the incident.

The withdrawal of Chinese regulars has already been effected, Wanping now being garrisoned by peace preservation corps, while the suppression of Communism and of anti-Japanese activities is started to be the fixed policy of General Cheh-yuan.

The most important question—the withdrawal of Japanese troops—is creating difficulties. The Japanese military authorities are reported to have taken the attitude that the Central Government troops who have entered Hopei have come into the province at the request of General Sung Cheh-yuan, and that they must be evacuated before there can be any talk of a withdrawal of the Japanese forces.—Reuter.

"Shallow Apology"

Tokyo, July 18.

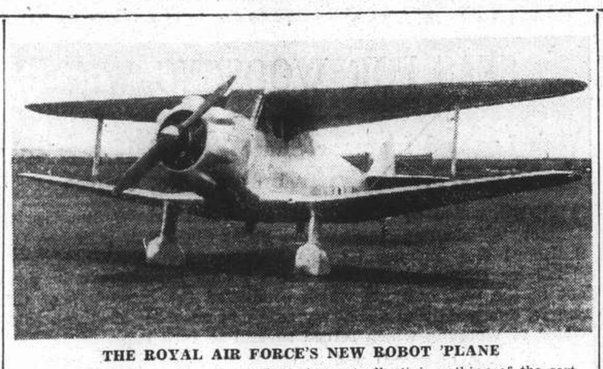
Japan cannot be satisfied with the "shallow apology" for the Lukouchiao incident made to-day in Tientsin by Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, a high Government official told Domei to-day.

Gen. Sung's action, he declared, is a manœuvre, "similar to those usually employed by Chinese officials in time of stress."

The only significant feature of Gen. Sung's action, the official contended, was his failure to comply with the remaining articles of the Lukouchiao accord of July 11.

"Unless the Chinese authorities change their attitude promptly, the Japanese Government will be compelled to take decisive steps," he declared.—Domei.

***More North China news on page 16.



THE ROYAL AIR FORCE'S NEW ROBOT 'PLANE

This looks like an ordinary aeroplane, but actually it is nothing of the sort, for it is the Royal Air Force's new pilotless aircraft, the "Queen Wasp," which was a feature of the recent display at Hendon. It is controlled by wireless and is employed as a target aeroplane.

PEIPING PLUNGED INTO GLOOM

Tokyo's Reiterated Stand Disturbs City

Peiping, July 18.

Peiping has been plunged into gloom again by Tokyo's decision to take measures to accelerate the negotiations in Tientsin, which is regarded as a virtual ultimatum. Meanwhile, it is believed that if an agreement is reached for the evacuation of the 29th Army garrison, Japanese troops in Tungchow, the seat of the so-called East Hopei autonomous government, numbering approximately 1,500, will rush to Peiping immediately to deal with a possible anti-Japanese outburst by the soldiery and populace.

Chinese military circles admit that some differences have arisen between the leaders of the 29th Army over their attitude towards the Japanese terms, but they emphasize that this will not impair the solidarity of the army as a whole.

Formal negotiations were suspended in Tientsin yesterday after a conference of the Chinese leaders lasting all night, at which the Japanese demands, which are reported to involve an increased degree of independence from Nanking, important changes of personnel in the Hopei and Charhar Political Council, and measures to restrict the 29th Army, were discussed.

Mr. Wei Tsung-han, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council, returned last night to Tientsin from Peiping, where he conferred with General Chin Teh-chun, the Mayor of Peiping, and General Feng Chih-an, Governor of Hopei and commander of the 37th Division.

According to reports from Tientsin, Japanese military movements are proceeding apace there. The Japanese are reported to have posted a detachment of troops at the west station in Tientsin and to have established garrisons at Peitsang, Yangtsun and Wuching, along the railway to Peiping.—Reuter.

FRENCH DISCUSSION OF INCIDENT

M. A. Varenne Views Origins of Present Crisis

Paris, July 18.

The origins and international aspects of the Sino-Japanese conflict are explained in a long article published last night in "Paris-Soir" by M. Alexandre Varenne, former Governor of Indo-China who recently completed a trip through the Orient.

M. Varenne recalls the recent incidents along the Soviet-Manchurian frontier and asserts, "That attempt having missed fire, Japan is now trying to encroach on China. If the U.S.S.R. throws herself into the struggle she will be weakened in Europe. If she does not intervene, Japan may conquer all of North China and assure herself of a solid base for operations against the U.S.S.R. in case of a general conflict."

Cabinet Obeys Military

The former Governor believes that the preceding Japanese Government was ready to settle the question of the military occupation of the outskirts of Peiping amicably, but that the present ministry obeys entirely the military party which would like to dominate the State. It is this party which brought about the dissolution of the Diet last spring, he points out, and which was not inclined to bow before the significant verdict of the Japanese people following the elections of April 30, "and it is the military party which inspires Japanese diplomacy."

M. Varenne emphasizes, however, that China is stronger now. Japan will encounter serious resistance in China "which can not be compared with several years ago." He insists on the remarkable progress of the Chinese army, "of which the Japanese have already had a bitter taste during the battles around Shanghai. Japan will find herself engaged now in a long, costly and difficult campaign. She will learn at great expense that one does not so easily crush a nation of more than 400,000,000 capable of sending to the front in successive waves more than 2,000,000 men well versed in the art of war."

Writing from the French point of view, M. Varenne declares that France has no anti-Japanese predilections, but has "better reasons to believe in the pacific intentions of China, which threatens nobody and is entirely engaged with her work of rehabilitation. . . That is what directs our sympathies. . . Unless Japan realizes now, at last, that her present leaders are taking her into a dangerous adventure, perhaps a catastrophe will restore her cool wisdom."—Havas.

TROOP MOVEMENTS CONTINUE

Chinese Report Hurried Preparations

Nanking, July 18.

Reports of Japanese warlike preparations continued to pour into Nanking from reliable sources to-day. Ten thousand Japanese troops were reported to have left Korea by train to speed across the border into Manchuria and North China. Since July 14, anti-aircraft defences have been strengthened in various important points in Korea. Large squadrons of aeroplanes, at the same time, have been moving towards Manchuria.

Among military supplies which are being rushed for the Japanese forces in the Peiping-Tientsin area, 2,500 cases of artillery and other ammunition, carried by fifteen coaches, have arrived.

Scores of horses were also reported to have crossed the Korean border for North China.

Tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and heavy trucks were prominent in the equipment shipped in steady streams to Chinese territory.

A report received here states that in view of the presence of large Japanese forces in North China, the Bank of Chosen will shortly place Y.50,000,000 worth of notes into circulation in Tientsin and Tsingtao.—Central News.

STITCHING TO SAVE THE SOLDIERS' LIVES

Tokyo, July 18.

"Taking a stitch" in under-garments destined for soldiers in North China to-day became the latest "craze" in Japan's Capital. Armed with needles and carrying bundles of men's underwear, scores of determined women this morning accosted pedestrians in Tokyo's crowded streets with an invitation: "Take a Stitch!"

The stitch duly made, the women moved on to another likely prospect. When a garment acquired 1,000 stitches, the women contentedly piled it into a special bag.

Stitched a thousand times, the garments, according to an ancient belief, when soldiers' quilted "armour" made them immune to ball ammunition, will protect the Japanese troops at the front.—Domei.

JAPAN'S MINISTER OF WAR SPEAKS

Fears of "Grave Situation" Explained to Generals

Tokyo, July 18.

Despite the Army's efforts to reach an amicable settlement of the North China incident, a "grave situation" will develop if China continues her "insincere attitude," Gen. Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, to-day told retired generals.

"In this case," he declared, "we are prepared to take determined steps to settle the incident, thus enhancing the Empire's prestige."

The War Minister asked the generals, assembled in an emergency conference, to assist the Government in carrying out its established policy on North China.

"Our soldiers, killed in the fields of North China," said Lieut.-Gen. Yoshijiro Umetsu, Vice-Minister of War, "must not have been sacrificed in vain."

The Army, he added, is ready to carry out its "mission" to secure the acceptance of Japan's "fair demands." The officer asked the nation's support for "decisive steps," should they be taken.—Domei.

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JAPANESE END TOUR ON 10-0 SHUT-OUT

Defeat of S'hai All-Stars, Sixth Straight Win

MEIJI MOUNDSMAN IN INVINCIBLE FORM

By Owen Krause

The Meiji University baseball team climaxed its six game series here by administering a 10 to 0 walloping to an All-Star squad yesterday afternoon at Hongkew Park. Behind Shimizu's brilliant pitching, the University lads pounded Liboon for twelve hits to secure their fourth shut-out victory of the current campaign.

The Meiji moundsman was apparently at the peak of his form yesterday for he allowed the All-Stars only one questionable hit. In the second inning Willie Ward smacked a sharp grounder to third where M. Kamae misjudged the bounce to allow the ball to scoot between his legs and spoil what would otherwise have been a no-hit performance.

Defensively, the game was practically a one-man display by Shimizu. He retired 15 men via the strike out route and the rest of the time had the cream of Shanghai's batters popping up or grounding out to an air-tight infield. In six of the nine innings the All-Stars were retired in one-two-three order, while in the fifth, three batters were set down on successive strike outs.

When Liboon Blew Up

Offensively, the whole Meiji outfit landed on Liboon's offerings for three triples, four doubles, and five singles. Seven of these clouts came in the eighth inning when "Lefty" Liboon blew up sky high to let in seven runs.

During their stay here the visitors have made a habit of scoring in the first inning and in yesterday's game they ran true to form. After two outs had been made Kato grounded to go on to second base. After Kodama had received a base on balls, Sugiura doubled to score Kato and Kodama. No further damage was done as M. Kamae struck out.

In the fourth, the Japanese rang up another marker when Kameda doubled and came home on Kamibayashi's hit between third and short.

A procession of Meiji batters showered the outfield with triples and doubles, in the eighth inning, as Liboon stuck to his guns through a seven hit barrage finally to retire the side after seven men had crossed the plate. Kato and Kodama singled and scored on Sugiura's triple to right centre. After M. Kamae struck out, Kameda hit to score Sugiura but was in turn forced out at second on Shimizu's grounder to Carson at second. Kamibayashi tripled, Yano walked, Ito doubled, and Kato poled out a triple to push across four more runs before Kodama lined out to Varconie to retire the side.

Kato's Batting Average

Kato, right fielder for the University team, again proved to be the outstanding batter. He secured three hits in four trips to the plate, driving in two runs, and scoring two runs himself. Of his three hits, one was a triple and two were singles. His batting average for the series must be well over the .500 mark.

Only three All-Stars got on base. W. Ward put himself on with a hit while Kabbert was hit by the pitcher and Carson received the only walk that Shimizu issued during the game.

Several nice plays were executed by infielders during the contest. W. Ward was robbed of a second hit when Kameda, second baseman of the Meiji side, hustled over to his right to cut down a hard hit grounder and peg Ward out at first. Winchester and Varconie each pulled down sizzling liners at short, while Carson raced back into right field to pull a high fly right out of Biesel's glove.

As contemplated, Captain Fenton used almost the entire All-Star squad, a total of 16 men participating in the contest.

The game was the shortest of the series, lasting only one hour and twenty-five minutes.

The box score reads:

Shanghai All-Stars

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Huebner, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
*Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hyman, 2b.	2	0	0	4	0	0
Carson, 2b.	1	0	0	1	2	0
Fielden, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0	0
Lock, 1b.	2	0	0	4	0	0
W. Ward, lf.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Biesel, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zeher, rf., lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Paisley, 3b.	2	0	0	1	6	1
Krause, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Winchester, ss.	3	0	0	2	5	0
Varconie, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kabbert, c.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Riley, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Liboon, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
	28	0	1	24	16	1

*Batted for Huebner in 9th inning.

Meiji U.

Yano, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Ito, lf.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Kato, rf.	4	2	3	2	0	0
Kodama, 1b.	4	2	1	7	0	0
Sugiura, ss.	4	1	2	1	1	0
M. Kamae, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kameda, 2b.	4	1	2	0	4	0
Shimizu, p.	3	1	1	1	3	0
Kamibayashi, c.	4	1	2	14	1	0
	36	10	12	27	9	0

Score by innings:

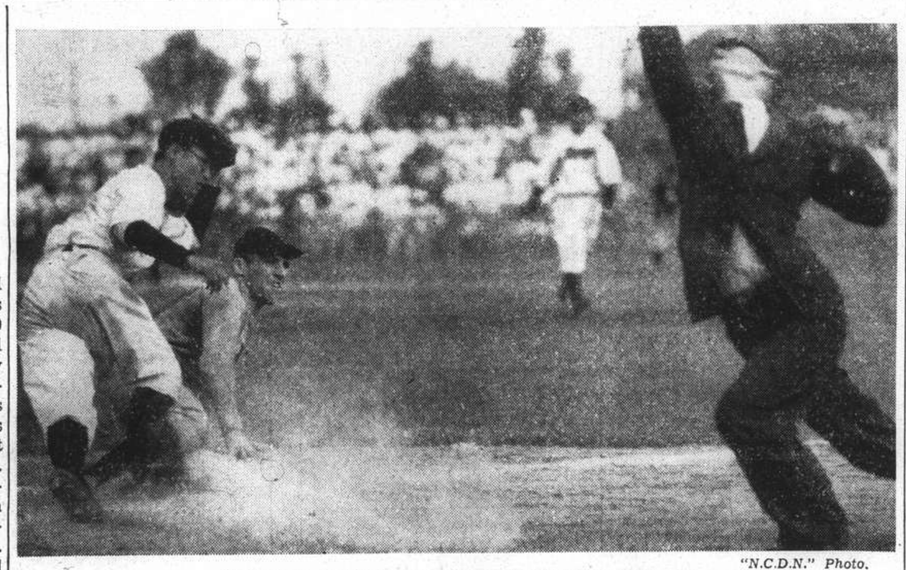
All-Stars	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 0
Meiji	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 7 x = 10

SUMMARY: Earned runs—Meiji 8. Three base hits—Kato, Sugiura, Kamibayashi. Two base hits—Sugiura, Shimizu, Kameda, Ito. Runs batted in—by Sugiura 4, by Kato 2, by Kamibayashi 2, by M. Kamae 1, by Ito 1. Bases on balls—off Shimizu 1, off Liboon 4. Struck out—by Shimizu 15, by Liboon 1. Double play—Winchester to Hyman. Left on bases—Meiji 6, All-Stars 3. Hit by pitcher—Kabbert by Shimizu. Umpires—Amachi (plate), Morang and Honda (bases). Time of game—1 hr. 25 min.

BRITISH TRACK TEAM DEFEATS AMERICANS

Princeton, N.J., July 17.

The joint track team of Oxford and Cambridge Universities to-day defeated the stars of Princeton and Cornell Universities, by a 7-5 score. —United Press.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

UMPIRE STRICKEN?: NO, MERELY CALLING MAN OUT

Umpire Honda adding some dramatics to yesterday's Meiji match against the Shanghai All-Stars. He is calling Carson out in a big way.

SENSATIONAL DEFEAT OF RECS IN MERCURY CUP SEMI

Hongkew Golf Club, Winners by 78 to 72, Will Now Oppose Police in Saturday's Final

THE Hongkew Golf Club created a sensation in the local bowling world yesterday, when they defeated the Shanghai Recreation Club, in the semi-final of the Mercury Cup, by 78 shots to 72, on the S.L.B.C. green. In the other semi-final match the Police Lawn Bowls Club scored an easy win over the Clube Lusitano, by 91-59.

The final between the Police Lawn Bowls Club and the Hongkew Golf Club, will be played on the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club's green, in Wayside Park, on Saturday, July 24, starting at 4 p.m.

Hongkew G. C. v. Recs

By beating the Recs by six shots and winning on three rinks, in the semi-final of the Mercury Cup competition, the Hongkew Golf Club made bowling history and avenged their defeat in the final of 1934. To say that the bowling world locally was astounded, is to put it mildly, but the win was by no means a fluke, they won by good bowling and dogged determination. With the exception of between the 10th and 15th ends, when the Recs held the upper hand, and gained the lead, they had much the better of the game, especially in the last six ends. The match with the exception of the above mentioned period was a dour struggle all through and it is all the more creditable to Hongkew, that a club who can only just field four rinks, should have won such a brilliant victory. Hongkew started off well by taking the lead at the 5th end by 25-14, at the 10th they still lead by 40-37 and it was seen that they were putting up a great fight and the Recs were by no means going to have it all their own way. The next five ends brought about a great change the Recs assumed command, out-playing their opponents, they scored 25 shots to Hongkew's 11. With the score at the 15th at 62-51 in favour of the Recs, they looked at last as if they were going to come through and win. The last six ends were disastrous for the Recs, Hongkew fighting back wonderfully put on 26 shots to their opponents 10 and won a great match by 78 shots to 72.

H.G.C. v. RECS

F. Medina (skip)		F. O. Madar (skip)	
J. J. de Souza		G. N. Manley	
J. M. O. Sequeira		R. Manley	
A. E. Collins	20	T. Veitch	19
C. M. Sequeira (skip)		G. B. Stormes (skip)	
A. P. Roza		L. Bell	
A. P. Zuzarte		C. Thompson	
A. A. d'Assis	20	J. R. Main	15
C. A. Silva (skip)		G. Akerman (skip)	
C. M. Maher		A. J. Willis	
R. Gonsalves		A. McLean	
S. A. Pintos	14	R. J. S. Brandt	17
C. A. Pereira (skip)		G. V. Jensen (skip)	
A. M. Diniz		J. M. C. Lopes	
A. M. Collaco		L. R. Barrera	
C. G. da Silva	24	W. T. Manley	21
	78		72

Police L.B.C. v. Lusitano

Played on the Recs green the other semi-final of the Mercury Cup, between the Police Lawn Bowls Club and the Clube Lusitano, resulted in an easy win for the former by 32 shots, winning on three rinks and halving the fourth. The form of the Police team was not as good as that shown in their previous day's match but probably the high wind blowing had a good deal to do with it. Lusitano put up a disappointing game on the whole, which is a failing of theirs, sometimes they will play really fine bowls and in the very next game fail badly. It is true that they were facing strong opposition yesterday and hardly expected to win but they have had to do the same before and come through with flying colours.

The Police yesterday were easily their masters all through the match, with the exception of on the rink between Conduit, P.L.B.C. and J.P. de Campos, C.L In this rink, the latter skip after being badly down for three quarters of the game, staged a great rally in the last six ends to draw level At the 5th end the Police led by 27-12, at the 10th by 49-27, at the 15th by 72-42 and ran out winners by 91-59. The final between the Police Lawn Bowls Club and the Hongkew Golf Club next Saturday should be a great match, the odds in favour of the Police but they must not take their opponents too cheap, as Hongkew have shown that they are capable of putting up a great game.

P.L.B.C. v. C.L.

C. J. Bull (skip)		J. M. B. Gutierrez (skip)	
J. D. Sorrie		L. F. Lopes	
J. Bradley		A. M. Souza	
J. J. Gavan	21	T.G.J. d'Almeida	15
J. W. M. Dickson (skip)		M. P. de Campos (skip)	
A. B. Hogg		F. C. Ozorio	
D. Cumming		A. J. da Roza	
J. Campbell	26	F. M. Machado	11
R. Conduit (skip)		J. P. de Campos (skip)	
W. J. McDermott		E. A. Souza	
J. T. Shields		H. J. Encarnacao	
E. J. Ling	21	F. R. E. Silva	21
S. S. Wilkinson (skip)		H. A. Ozorio (skip)	
C. T. Eager		A. M. Gutierrez	
R. F. Tabrum		S. del Rivero	
R. J. M. C. Black	23	C. L. Passos	12
	91		59

More Sports Results on Page 14

RECS SECONDS BEAT CRICKET CLUB

Splendid Scoring in Junior Match Yesterday

The Recreation Club 2nd XI defeated the Cricket Club junior side by 41 runs in yesterday's match played on the former's grounds, both teams putting up large scores. The Recs had first knock and declared for 9 wickets after reaching 256, and were able to dismiss their guests for 215 runs, but only just in time, for a bare 15 minutes remained before the time for drawing stumps and the Club might have forced the draw.

F. R. Kermani, jr., added to his previous day's batting laurels by scoring 60 runs in yesterday's game, while D. F. Harris got 49 and T. J. Allan carried his bat for a round half century, the side declaring upon his reaching this score.

Club's Brilliant Start

With a substantial 256 score behind them, the Recs seemed in an impregnible position, but the Cricket Club first wicket put on 132 runs before Anstice was dismissed, having scored 57 runs. Pote-Hunt went on to reach 61 runs before he was dismissed, and thereafter came the steady fall of wickets, only Cook and Sayle putting up good scores, but insufficiently good to save the game.

Of interest in Pote-Hunt's innings, was the fact that he was out at 3, the ball coming off his glove and being caught, but no one appealed, and he was thus given a life which he made most of. Scores:—

S.R.C. 2nd XI

F. R. Kermani, jr., c. Anstice, b. Lingard	60
N. H. Mehta, b. King	0
A. F. Gomes, c. Hart-Baker, b. Anstice	2
L. C. Kew, b. King	15
A. G. White, b. Read	30
R. F. Shroff, b. Lingard	13
D. F. Harris, b. Hart-Baker	49
J. E. Logan, c. Anstice, b. Lingard	1
A. W. Pettit, b. Lingard	0
T. J. Allan, not out	50
J. Leriou, not out	23
Extras	23
Total for 9 wickets declared	256

Fall of wickets:—1-13 (Mehta), 2-22 (Gomes), 3-51 (Kew), 4-111 (White), 5-121 (Kermani), 6-132 (Shroff), 7-146 (Logan), 8-146 (Pettit), 9-217 (Harris).

Bowling analysis:	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. F. King	13	1	59	2
E. H. Anstice	7	2	31	1
W. V. K. Chadwick	5	0	40	0
G. J. Read	8	1	33	1
A. Lingard	14	1	56	4
N. Hart-Baker	5	0	34	1

S.C.C. 2nd XI.

J. W. Pote-Hunt, c. Mehta, b. Pettit	61
E. H. Anstice, l.b.w., b. Harris	57
N. Hart-Baker, b. Harris	2
H. J. M. Cook, c. White, b. Allan	27
G. J. Read, c. Harris, b. Allan	5
C. F. King, b. Shroff	0
J. D. Sayle, b. Harris	24
A. Lingard, c. and b. Allan	1
B. H. McMichael, b. Allan	0
W. V. K. Chadwick, b. White	13
W. Marsay, not out	0
Extras	25
Total	215

Fall of wickets:—1-132 (Anstice), 2-133 (Pote-Hunt), 3-138 (Hart-Baker), 4-169 (Read), 5-172 (Cook), 6-174 (King), 7-175 (Lingard), 8-175 (McMichael), 9-215 (Chadwick), 10-215 (Sayle).

Bowling analysis:	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. F. Shroff	11	2	34	1
A. W. Pettit	12	3	33	1
A. F. Gomes	2	0	20	0
F. R. Kermani, jr.	2	0	21	0
A. G. White	6	0	40	0
D. F. Harris	11	2	34	3
T. J. Allan	5	3	3	4

Mr. W. C. Cuff, vice-president of the Football League, and president of the Central League, and Mr. Ernest Green, have been re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of Everton F. C. It is their sixteenth year of office.

King's Won by O.T.C. Cadet

London, July 17.

The Empire's highest award for rifle-shooting—the King's Prize—was won at Bisley to-day by D. L. Birney, lately a cadet in the Officers' Training Corps of Cambridge University and son of Colonel Charles Birney, who served with distinction in France throughout the War and was later General Manager of the Beira and Mashonaland and Rhodesia Railways.

Birney triumphed with a score of 283. He is only 23 years of age and is articled to a solicitor. He won the Silver Medal yesterday for the highest aggregate in the second stage.

Second Lieutenant Smith, of the 80th Lowland Artillery, was second with a 281.—Reuter.

"BLUE" TEAM WINNING IN AMERICA

The following men are members of the combined Oxford and Cambridge team who have won the first two track and field meetings of their American tour:—

A. G. K. Brown (captain), H. E. Askew, M. M. Scarr (Cambridge), A. Pennington (Oxford), sprinters; W. M. F. Hudson (Cambridge), J. T. H. McNair (Oxford), half-milers; M. A. Melford (Oxford), R. A. Palmer (Cambridge), quarter-milers; O. A. J. Emery (Cambridge), D. R. Martin (Oxford), milers; J. K. Hawkey (Oxford), C. E. A. Towne (Cambridge), two-milers; J. P. S. Daniel, J. P. Knight, F. V. Scopes (Oxford), and D. A. L. Nichols (Cambridge), hurdlers; R. K. I. Kennedy (Cambridge), A. W. Selwyn (Oxford), high-jumpers; F. R. Webster (Cambridge), pole vaulter; A. Irfan and P. Hincks (Cambridge), weight-putters.

NEW U.S. RECORD FOR MILE TROT

New York, July 18.

The famous gelding, Greyhound, holder of half a dozen records, set a new one for the mile trot at Goshen, New York yesterday. The horse, a five-year-old, went twice around the half-mile track in 119 sec. bettering by three seconds the record he set at Allentown, Pennsylvania in September, 1936.

His owner intends to race him with the European champion, Muscletone, who is to be brought over in the fall in an attempt to take the American championship.—Havas.

VIKING SAILS THROUGH HEAVY SEAS FOR WOOSUNG WIN

Wah Lee and Ingomar Share Second Place: Only Three S.Y.C. Craft Complete the Course

VIKING, sailed by W. D. Neil, won the third Woosung series for "A" class of the Shanghai Yacht Club fleet, Wah Lee (L. S. Hong) and Ingomar (R. D. Crofton and A. O. Whitehouse) tieing for second place, these three yachts being the only ones out of the nine entrants which completed the three legs of the course, due mainly to the heavy seas met with outside the breakwater at Woosung which forced several to turn back.

Spook (W. J. Richmond) won the first leg of the series sailed on Saturday under a fine wind, Rover finishing second and Viking, third. Yesterday morning the second leg was sailed over a course which led out past the breakwater to Quarantine Buoy, and the skippers had an augury of what they were to encounter in the afternoon when they went around the same marks in the reverse order, but on the latter occasion, the wind had freshened and the big seas met with at Lismore buoy prompted several to turn back, only Wah Lee, Viking and Ingomar going on.

Viking won yesterday morning's race, with Ingomar second and Spook third, and in the afternoon, Wah Lee led the other two in, but Viking displaced her of leading position on handicap, Ingomar remaining third on both elapsed and corrected times.

Yesterday's Racing

Saturday's race had been a run downriver from the Point with spinnakers set and the fleet well bunched, so that handicaps gave Spook and Rover their positions, although the former was very well up. Yesterday morning's race gave promise of excitement. A windward start saw Ingomar and Viking getting away ahead, and with the course set up the Whangpoo to Pheasant point, beating was necessary to round the mark. Ingomar established a lead over Viking and rounded first, with Wah Lee third and Spook following. On the run out to Quarantine buoy, the wind remained steady, but the sea came up with the wind moving up against the tide and there was quite a slop as the boats went around the outmost mark.

Ingomar came roaring in ahead of Viking but could not save her time, and the others followed in a long procession. Ella pulled out a backstay cleat and pulled down her mainsail just as she went around Quarantine, coming back under jib, fortunately the wind being abeam, and Eunice towed her in from Lismore.

The Final Leg

In the afternoon, they started out to reverse the course and Viking went out ahead with Wah Lee in attendance, the two leading Ingomar. Spook did not start, and Valkyra, Rover and latterly Mignon turned back when they observed the big seas rolling in outside the breakwater. The bigger Wah Lee was able to weather it satisfactorily, although she took a dusting, and the keel boats, Ingomar and Viking were able to hold it well. Viking led Ingomar coming back, but in the beating back the latter boat was displaced by Wah Lee. Results:—

1ST LEG—SATURDAY

1st leg-Saturday.	Corr. times
Spook (W. J. Richmond)	1.11.24
Rover (H. G. Fabian)	1.14.06
Viking (W. D. Neil)	1.15.01
Ella (Dr. J. H. Blakelock)	1.15.21
Mignon (J. Hart)	1.16.05
Wah Lee (L. S. Hong)	1.18.15
Ingomar (A. O. Whitehouse and R. D. Crofton)	1.21.26
Valkyra (J. A. McGregor), withdrew, hit buoy.	

2ND LEG—YESTERDAY MORNING

Viking (W. D. Neil)	2.33.18
Ingomar (A. O. Whitehouse and R. D. Crofton)	2.40.24
Spook (W. J. Richmond)	2.49.05
Wah Lee (L. S. Hong)	2.52.40
Mignon (J. Hart)	2.57.20
Rover (H. G. Fabian)	3.00.43
Nance (H. Costenoble and J. Dalton)	3.04.32
Valkyra (J. A. McGregor)	3.13.16
Ella (Dr. J. H. Blakelock) retired.	

3RD LEG—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Viking (W. D. Neil)
Wah Lee (L. S. Hong)
Ingomar (R. D. Crofton and A. O. Whitehouse)
Times not received.

Aggregate points: Viking 40½, Wah Lee 33, Ingomar 33, Spook 26¼, Rover 22, Mignon 20, Ela 11, Nance 8, Valkyra 7.

GOLFING MARATHON JUST FAILS

Man Plays Continuously 17 hr. 25 min., Loses

London, June 26.

A young man failed at Goodwood golf course in a singular golf marathon, Mr. J. H. Perkin, of Lane House, Walton Road, Bognor Regis, aged 26 years, a fourteen handicap man, had taken two bets of £50 to £1 that he could play eight rounds over the course in one day, with an average score of 100. This is 27 more than bogey for the course. With him was Mr. A. Astbury of Beckenham, a nine handicap member of the Langley Park Golf Club. Mr. Perkin had made a side bet with him for the day's expenses. They reached the course at 3 a.m. but it was not till 3.55 that the light was good enough to allow play to begin.

Mr. Perkin's cards for the first five rounds were 96, 105, 105, 105, and 98, a total of nine more than his allowance. Perkin produced a spurt in the sixth round, leaving his partner several holes behind. He finished in one hour fifty-five minutes, his score being 104, Astbury 91. The seventh round finished in one hour thirty-five minutes, and was completed by Perkin in 98, Astbury 83. Astbury continued to produce good golf in the last round, and finished in 88 against Perkin's 102.

In the final round, Perkin's arms gave out, while Astbury had difficulty in walking round the course.

Final totals were: Perkin 813 aggregate, average 101.5 Astbury 703 aggregate, average 88.5.

Perkin lost all his wagers. They had played from 3.55 a.m. to nearly 10 p.m.—17 hr., 55 min.—less twenty minutes for lunch and roughly ten minutes for tea.

Lord Derb's three-year-old filly Colours Flying, by Gainsborough out of Toboggan, who was retired to the stud to be rested last year, has returned to training at C. Leader's stable.

MEDWICK SWELLS HIS PERCENTAGE TO .413

Astonishing Major League Hitter Still Tops List

New York, July 17.

Joe Medwick, temperamental outfielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, amazed the American baseball world to-day by not only holding the leadership of all major league hitters but by increasing his percentage to the phenomenal figure of .413.

As the season progresses, the four-hundred averages achieved in the early weeks of play generally descend into the three-hundred level, but Medwick during the past week boosted his record from .409 and pulled away from all opposition.

"Gabby" Hartnett, the talkative catcher of the Chicago Cubs, replaced Paul Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates in the No. 2 position, with an average of .388 for the season. Waner, however, was only one point behind with .387.

Lou Gehrig, the "iron man" of the New York Yankees, maintained his fourth-place position by bringing his seasonal average to .377. Cecil Travis, of the Washington Senators, was a newcomer to the first-division this week, crashing into fifth place with .368. It was his first appearance of the season in the ranks of the favoured first-five.

Home Run Division

Joe DiMaggio of the New York Yankees continued to lead the home-run division, with 23 circuit clouts, one more than his total of last week. Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers clinched second place with 20 for the season, while Hal Trosky of the Cleveland Indians and Joe Medwick of the Cardinals tied for third with 19 each. Mel Ott of the New York Giants, erstwhile home-run leader of both leagues, had to be content with fourth place on the basis of his season's total of 18.

In addition to leading the two leagues in his percentage of safe hits, Medwick also outdistanced all opposition in the number of hits recorded. His total for the season is 119, while Paul Waner has 113. Arky Vaughn of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, Roy Bell of the St. Louis Browns and Joe DiMaggio of the Yankees each has 103 to his credit.

Clay Bryant of the Chicago Cubs continued to lead all pitchers in the National League with a record of six victories and one defeat, unchanged from last week. Archie McKain, recruit hurler of the Boston Red Sox who entered the major leagues via Minneapolis, took the leadership of the American League with four wins and no losses.—United Press.

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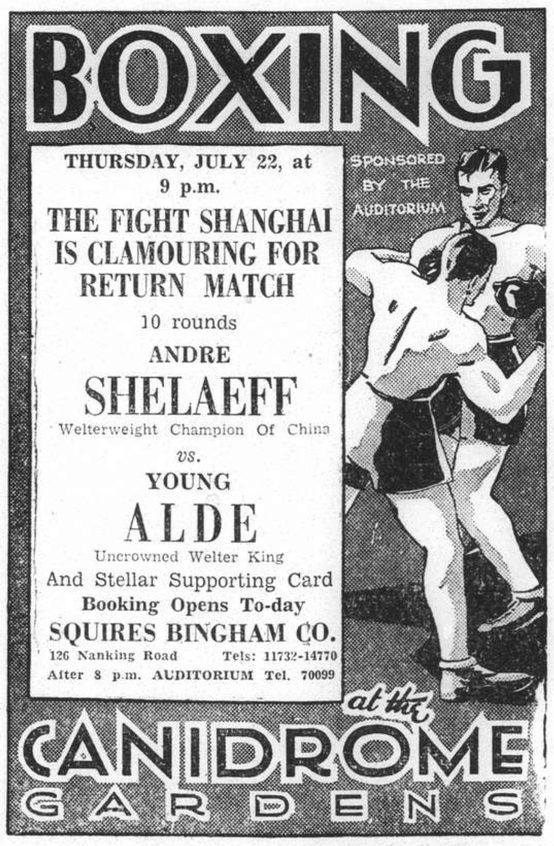

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LYNNE OVERMAN
Directed by Christy Cabanne
Produced by Robert Sisk
RKO-RADIO PICTURE

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RADIO

To-day's Short Wave Programmes

Wave-lengths are given in metres; to convert into kilocycles or vice versa divide 299,820 (300,000) by the known figure thus:—

299,820 (300,000) ÷ 21.45 metres=13,931 k/cs.

Daventry, England:—From 12.30 to 13.45. Trans. 1, GSG, 13.86; GSD, 19.76; GSB, 31.55, 13.45 to 21.55 Trans. 2. GSJ, 19.93 GSH, 13.97; GSG, 16.86. (on two transmitters one designed specially for the Far East). From 22.00 to 1.00 Trans. 3, GSJ, 13.93 GSH, 13.97; GSG, 16.86 (on two transmitters).

Via Hongkong:—ZBW3, 31.49

Berlin, Germany:—From 19.00 to 24.00 DJB, 19.74; DJE, 16.89; DJN 31.45 DJQ, 19.63. N.B.—At 22.00. News in English over DJE-N-Q in Netherlandish over DJB.

Rome, Italy:—From 19.43 to 21.20, and 22.00 to 23.30, 2RO, 25.4.

Victoria, Australia:—From 16.30 to 21.30. VK3LR, 31.24.

Paris, France:—From 17.00 to 18.00 TPA3, 25.24; from 19.00 to 00.05, TPA2, 19.68; from 00.15 to 7.00, TPA3, 25.24; from 7.15 to 14.00, TPA4, 25.60.

Manila, P.I.:—From 6.30 to 9.00 and 19.00 to 23.00, KZRM, 25.38; 31.35; Sundays, 18.00 to 24.00 (Testing at present; regular broadcasts from July 15).

America:—High-lights of the short-wave programmes from the United States are incorporated where they fall within the hours of local reception the figures following the various items give the wave-length of that particular programme.

The letters after the following items indicate the station (see above) from which the broadcast is made. An asterisk after a Daventry item indicates that it is an electrical recording.

12.30 "Sheep Shearing"* (D)
13.00 "Zoologist in England," 2* (D)
13.15 Arthur Dulay Quintet (D)
13.55 News (D)
14.15 Feature (D)

18.45 "Empire Exchange" (D)
19.00 Oxford & Bucks L.I. Band (D), Concert (B), National Dance Orchestra (V)
19.25 "Emma & 'Erbert" (V)
19.35 Comedy and Rhythm (V)
19.43 Varied, till 22.00 (B)
20.00 "Summer Over the British Isles: London"* (D), News (B), (P), 31.3 (BO), Melbourne programme (V), Morning Almanac, 13.9 (NY)
20.15 Concert from Lille (P)
20.25 News, 19.5 (S)
20.30 News (V)
20.45 Talk on French Events (P)
20.55 News, 16.8 (NY)
21.00 News in German (B), Concert from Grenoble (P), Metropolitan Parade, 13.9 (NY)
21.10 News (D)
21.15 Band concert (B), News, 13.9 (PT)
21.45 Sports review (B)
21.55 News, 31.3 (BO)
22.00 Davis Cup Commentary (D), News (B), Talk (P). Rome, till 23.30:—News, concerts, talk, etc.
22.15 Sound Pictures (B)
22.30 Light musical concert (P), Dance Evening/Jolly Lecture (B)
22.40 News, 13.9 (PT)
22.55 News, 19.5 (S)
23.00 News, 16.8 (NY), 19.7 (PT), 31.3 (BO)
23.30 "Empire Mail Bag" (D)
23.45 Topical talk (B)
24.00 Orchestral music (D)
00.10 News (D)
00.15 News in French (P)
00.30 Feature (D)
01.00 Concert from Bordeaux (P), News, 19.7 (PT), 31.3 (BO)

Art and Culture

1400 Kilocycles

12.30—14.00.—Carmen: La fleur que tu m'avais jetée, Soirée dans Grenade, Le Jongleur de Notre-Dame: Liberté ô Liberté ma mie, Les Noces de Figaro: Air de la Comtesse, Le coq d'or, Sigurd: Le bruit des chants, Roméo et Juliette; Air de Stéphano, O Belle jeunesse, Mignon: Gavotte, Don Juan: Toute sa peine, Bulletin Météorologique.

Lecture reportage.

Méphisto Valse (Liszt) Piano; Tristan et Isolde (Wagner): Prélude.

Gringoire: La ballade des pauvres gens, La ballade des pendus, Dans l'ombre du passé, Mon rendez vous, Assez de comédie, Le Fakir, Dans les bras d'un matelot, Ma mie, Vuelta al Ruedo.

18.30—20.00.—Aloha Oe, Torre Bermeja, Corte Sana, Chiquito de Cuba, Serenata Nova, Alt Wien, Nogro Bembon, Rosa Rosita, Je n'aime que toi, Mazurka Provençale, Bulletin Météorologique.

Sérénade pour orchestre d'Instruments à cordes (Tschaïkowsky), Prélude pour la Tempête (Honegger).

La belle boulangère, Complainte, Une soirée, Ouadada, Time to go, C'est une blague, Louis XIV.

21.00—21.15.—Causerie de Madame Claude Rivière: Quelques réalisations de l'industrie hydro-électrique française.

21.15—23.00.—Debussy: La mer (orch.); D. de Séverac: Ma poupée chérie (chant); Aubade (chant); A. Roussel: La naissance de la lyre (Danse) orch.; D. Milhaud: Printemps (piano); G. Fauré: Au bord de l'eau (chant); Après un rêve (chant); A. Roussel: Suite en fa (orch.); G. Fauré: L'horizon chimérique (chant); Debussy: Le martyre de St Sébastien (orch.); Duparc: Lamento (chant); Debussy: Minstrels (violon); Ravel: Jeux d'eau (piano); Debussy: Sonate pour violon et piano; F. Poulenc; Aubade (piano et orch.).

"HUMAN RADIO SETS" FOR ALL

An extraordinary tale, as strange as that of Marconi's first announcement of his success, comes from the little industrial town of Moravia-Ostrau, in Czechoslovakia. It will be of interest to radio listeners, no doubt, but I can give no proof of its truth, other than to say that it bears the stamp of approval of a highly respectable London daily newspaper.

Two artisans, Franz Sykora, aged 21, and Rudolf Vltavsky, aged 35, have created a sensation because they are able to receive and transmit radio programmes from places as far apart as London and Breslau through the medium of their own bodies without the aid of any radio set.

Suggestions that the whole affair might be one of those scientific hoaxes foisted on the world from time to time seem to have been dispelled somewhat by the impressive and objective evidence of two Prague professors, who recently visited the "human radio sets" armed with their own loud-speaker to test the experiment.

Cellar Experiments

Before it took place they examined the two men thoroughly and the surroundings and found nothing suspicious.

At present the men perform their experiment in a cellar in their own home—12 ft. long and 6 ft. wide. After twenty minutes of deep breathing with a severe contraction of the body muscles, there is first a trial with head-receivers to see if the bodies are charged with enough electricity.

The men hold hands and also hold the loud-speakers. After a few minutes the spectators are astonished to hear the music of a radio programme coming from the loud-speaker. When the men breathed more deeply the reception was stronger.

Through the "Mike"

Tango Music

For a welcome surprise, especially if you've got guests who are rather skeptical about short wave reception, tune in to LRU, Buenos Aires, any evening after dinner. Hot-stuff tango music is what Buenos Aires specializes in, and local reception at the moment is of the best—no fading, plenty of volume, and no interference. It broadcasts on a wave-length of 19.62 metres, or a frequency of 15,290 kilocycles, and is unmistakable; announcements are in Spanish, and the male announcer finishes up each microphone chat with the phrase "El-Air-Roo El-Air-Roo Raadio El Mundo."

* * *

Japan Broadcasts

From about 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. each evening, Japan is on the air with JZK, 19.79 metres, 15,160 kc/s, and JZJ, 25.42 metres, 11,800 kc/s, broadcasting the same programme. Announcements are in English and Japanese, and the programme consists of news bulletins in Japanese and English, interspersed with foreign-type music, and the programme comes to an end with the Japanese National Anthem, "Kimi-gayo." The English news bulletin now devotes itself to reports and comments on the North China situation, with a strong, but understandable, propagandist flavour.

* * *

"Empire Mail Bag"

Another "Empire Mail Bag," one of the most popular features of the Empire programmes, will be broadcast from Daventry this week. A number of letters from overseas listeners to BBC programmes will be read during the broadcast, which is arranged by Pascoe Thornton, and, as before, the Empire Programme Director, who recently gave an enlightening talk on the subject, will be there to answer and comment on some of the things that listeners say. Colour is added to the interest of these programmes by the use of a variety of voices for the reading of the letters. The first broadcast will be in Transmission Three this evening at 23.30; for details of the other broadcasts watch the Daily Radio Programmes.

* * *

Rome

I understand that for its latest 100 kw short wave station which Rome hopes to open early next year, the E.I.A.R. proposes to install an aerial system which will permit broadcasts to all parts of the world. Its main feature will consist of a revolving turntable completely equipped with the necessary highpower amplifiers to permit the operator to switch in, as required, apparatus working on the different channels suited to the particular quarter of the globe to which the broadcast is destined. The rotation of the turntable will permit of the rapid charge of wave-length.

* * *

Frog's Concert

From Tokyo comes the news that a "Frog's Concert" will be broadcast from Japan to Britain, Germany and the United States on Monday, August 16. The songs of the frogs will be recorded along the upper reaches of the Sagami River, Kanagawa; a boat will convey the announcer-cum-microphone as near as possible to the "voice of nature."

* * *

How About Mexico?

Hot-stuff DX fans with sets in the comparatively trouble-free areas of Shanghai (I'm in the Central District, which is certainly not one!) may be interested to learn that Mexico is still adding short wave stations to its already long list. On an official list issued by the Mexican Government the following transmitters have joined the procession: XETA, 11,760 k/cs, in Monterrey; XETM, 11,730 kc/s, Villahermosa; and XETW, 6,045 kc/s, Tampico. With these additions, Mexico has now 24 stations on frequencies between 6,000 and 15,300 kilocycles. Almost as bad as this country—except that we go in for medium wave stations which technically should not interfere with our short wave reception.

* * *

Germany at 1 p.m.

To your small list of stations which come in well during the lunch period, add Berlin. Broadcasts are given from 13.05 to 18.15 Shanghai time, and the best stations to tune in to locally seem to be DJE, 16.89 m., 17.760 kc/s and DJQ, 19.63 m., 15,280 kc/s, with the edge slightly in favour of the former. DJN, 31.45 m., 9,540 kc/s, suffers from harmonics somewhat, while DJA and DJB are directed towards South Asia.

STARDUST FROM THE "HAMS"

An Interesting Evening on The 20-Metre Band

PUZZLES PRESENTED BY THREE AMATEURS

By the Radio Editor

The 20-metre amateur band these days seems to be just chock-a-block with stations, and most of them are certainly coming in very fine business. On Friday evening I was confined to bed with a cold, but this proved to be a boon more than anything else, for I was able to indulge in a long session of 20-metre band listening without fear of interruption from anyone.

I have to do my listening on a standard commercial superhet, 7-tube variety, because if I went in for anything special in the way of sets, people would say that anything I picked up did not count, as the ordinary listener, with an ordinary set, would be unable to duplicate my results. But these modern superhets, with loudspeaker only, certainly are a revelation!

I tuned in twice during the evening, once from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. and again from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. (I should have been asleep at the latter hour, but, as usual, could not resist the temptation to try for *just* one more station). My cold may have made me somewhat light-headed, or something, but the fact remains that three of the stations positively identified themselves as being in one place when, by their call letters, they should have been several hundred miles away! You'll see what I mean when I get to them.

North Borneo?

The evening started off with an exchange of messages between our old friend XU8HW and W7FTT. Not far off, I picked up a quiet, slow voice, hung on like grim death and eventually found it was VK2XS. 2XS said he was in British North Borneo, and this puzzled me. The VK stations are, of course, the Australian hams, while Borneo has its own letters VS4; I confirmed this later when I picked up VS4CS just as he was closing down after working an unidentified Rangoon station.

Roaming around, I came on someone whistling what sounded like "Tea for Two." He was coming in beautifully, with loads of volume, no fading and no QRM. He then started calling CQ, and announced himself as SV1CA, "Sweden," in both English and French. Something is wrong here too, methinks; Swedish amateurs have the prefix SM, and SV is the title of the Greek hams. He was quite positive about the "Sweden" part, though, and when no one seemed to answer his call, I almost bit my pillow in half, wishing I had a transmitter with which to work him.

Then came my third bad man, VK6AQ; 6AQ came through slight QRM caused by local harmonics (of which there are three on the amateur band), but I am practically positive he said he was in South Africa, and not Australia, where he was supposed to be; perhaps he said he had been working a ZU station, however, and if so I must blame my cold for the mix-up.

A Mild Rebuke

The Manila lads were all active, of course, and as usual looking for the American hams; many of the Manila operators seem to be Army men or Americans down south, and who can blame them for wanting to talk to the folks back home? KA1YL broke the spell, however, by working two stations in India one after the other — VU6HQ and VU2LL — both of which came through in grand style. 1YL, incidentally, was mildly rebuked by the 6HQ station; the latter said that he had been working W6LLQ when the Manila ham came on the air and QRM'd the American station into obscurity.

Then came a spot of back-chat between "Tony" of PY2SF, Franco, Brazil, and KA1ME; since they both spoke in rapid Spanish, I'm afraid I did not get much of what they were saying — but "HI" was frequent! Then PK1VM, Java, and PK5GS, of the Netherlands portion of Borneo, chatted back and forth; VK2RJ, Australia, started calling CQ, and in a few minutes PK1ME, Java, was doing the same thing (those two boys should have got together, but didn't); W6LY started calling KA1HS, a Manila ham who has his transmitter on a yacht and who was busy with W6ITH (both came through splendidly).

More back chat between KA1ME and VK6AQ; J2MI ("Mex-isi-co Indian of Tokyo"), calling CQ; VS2AE, Malaya, who managed to get VU2LL in a slack moment; and a host of American hams, including my old friend W6FTY. All in all, an even twenty amateurs in the course of an evening, of which twelve were new stations to me. Actually, I could have gone in for more; they were still hard at it when I fell off to sleep, and I had also spent quite a lot of time listening to the two-way conversations (the gossip in me!) and experimenting with changing from one frequency (say 14,230 kilocycles) to a higher one (14,250 kilocycles) in order to listen in to the hams back-chatting.

If anyone can clear up the matter of the three stations I cannot properly locate—SV1CA, VK6AQ, and VK2XS — I would be much obliged. Perhaps someone with a "Radio Call Book" — how does one get a copy in Shanghai, by the way? — might oblige. 73s.

The transmitter now being built at Athens has a power of 15 so-called kilowatts; so-called, because at the word of command another 80 kilowatts or thereabouts can be slipped in, to make it a high-power station.

TELL-TALE ALCOHOL IN APPLES

Work of New Laboratory in Covent Garden

A new Government laboratory for research into fruit storage and transport was opened a few weeks ago in Covent Garden, London, by Sir Frank Smith, Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

It will be part of the duty of the laboratory to examine market samples of fruits such as mangoes, mangosteens, and "papaws," which are relatively new to the British public. Special storage arrangements will enable the condition of the fruit, as it reaches the housewife, to be accurately judged.

Here, too, will come the first trial shipments of such other perishable crops as strawberries, raspberries, peas, and runner beans, the storage of which for long periods has lately been made possible.

At the Department's Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge, whose work the Covent Garden laboratory will supplement, it has been proved that strawberries can be frozen in syrup for a period up to two years with virtually no loss of flavour. It is suggested that such fruit would be specially suitably for use "out of season" in sundaes and iced "sweets."

Both raspberries and loganberries, it has been found, can be similarly stored, but without the addition of extra sugar. Peas and beans are very slightly cooked, and then frozen. The latter process has already been successfully applied for the preservation of home-grown peas for hotels. They arrive frozen, and are thawed immediately before cooking. Other tests have been made with asparagus and lettuce.

Great interest is being taken by Dominion visitors in these achievements, since it is felt that they may enable new forms of export trade to be built up. It is pointed out that the storage conditions required are almost identical in many cases with those already employed for frozen beef. Only a minimum of special equipment would therefore be needed.

Among the achievements displayed at the opening of the Covent Garden laboratory, was that of using the natural alcohol contained in apples to measure the age of the fruit. The amount of alcohol in an apple, it was explained, increased progressively as the apple grew older. By the time the skin was beginning to wither, the proportion might be as great as ½ per cent.

Hitherto the age of apples has been generally determined by measuring the rate at which they "breathe." Not only is the new test regarded as more convenient, but it is hoped it will be possible also to use it for the diagnosis of disease.

WORLD'S WEALTHIEST "WASHMAN"

Chinese Laundryman Croesus Plans a Dazzling Party

EDSON, HIS SECOND SON, TO BE HONOURED

Charley Tung, reputedly the world's wealthiest Chinese laundryman, promises to have an even more stupendous, a more glamorous and a more dazzling birthday celebration for his second son than he had for his first-born, which astounded Orleanians, states United Press.

The city of processions and pomp is anticipating the event set for July 25. Two years ago Charley failed to present his first manchild before the gods of Heavens and in lieu of this celebrated with a fireworks parade and a party on the roof of the Roosevelt Hotel.

Residents of New Orleans were surprised when more than 500 Chinese left Chinatown, across Rampart Street, outside of what was once the west side of the old city walls, and paraded into Canal Street. Before the doors of the town's most sedate hotel they dispersed evil spirits with a bedlam of fireworks rivaling a Fourth of July celebration. On the roof more spirits were chased—in the form of potent rice wine. There were plenty of greasy vests on foreign dignitaries at the conclusion of the Chinese banquet. With the Oriental foods only chopsticks were given to guests.

"Edison" and "Ford"

Charley plans to do it all over again. Amid this Eastern splendour he will present his son Edson who he says he named for Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford's son Edsel, thus "Ed- on." His elder son was named Henry.

Twenty-six years ago the rotund laundryman went to New Orleans with enough money to buy a washtub. Little more than a decade ago he surprised large laundry interests by opening an enormous laundry with branches all over the city.

Rivals smashed machinery, annoyed his help and finally put a financial squeeze on Charley. He was pressed to the wall, but one night he took a plane for somewhere—and when he came back he had ample financial backing. Since then he has hated the "trusts," and refuses to advertise unless his copy reads "Not in the trust."

That night flight, ten years ago made Charley Tung air-minded.

Charley lives above his main laundry plant in a penthouse with his tall, Americanized wife, Leshee, whom he wed several years ago after a whirlwind courtship which started in a railroad station.

ARMY'S SCHOOL OF "DECEPTION"

Artists and Camouflage as A Fine Art

The British Army has a school of camouflage. The duty of its artist members is to plan to deceive. The range of their exploits is comprehensively wide.

Tanks, medium and light, guns, heavy and field, dragons and other track vehicles, are big blots on the landscape which must be artistically obliterated if air photography is not to disclose them.

Gun emplacements, too, have to be camouflaged and parapets made to look other than what they are. Wire netting, garnished with a substitute for grass, has proved the most effective for stationary guns. As a protective screen for guns on the move, it is not so convenient.

Tons of paint and of oil and millions of yards of painted canvas were used in the Great War to deceive the enemy. These devices were not always successful. There was little or no time to test the colour combination from the air. This is now receiving the attention of experts in camouflage and airmen.

Guns and tanks bearing complicated designs in various shades of colour are being tested by direct observation from the air and by air photographs to show how the work is affected by the growth or decay of vegetation and other influences.

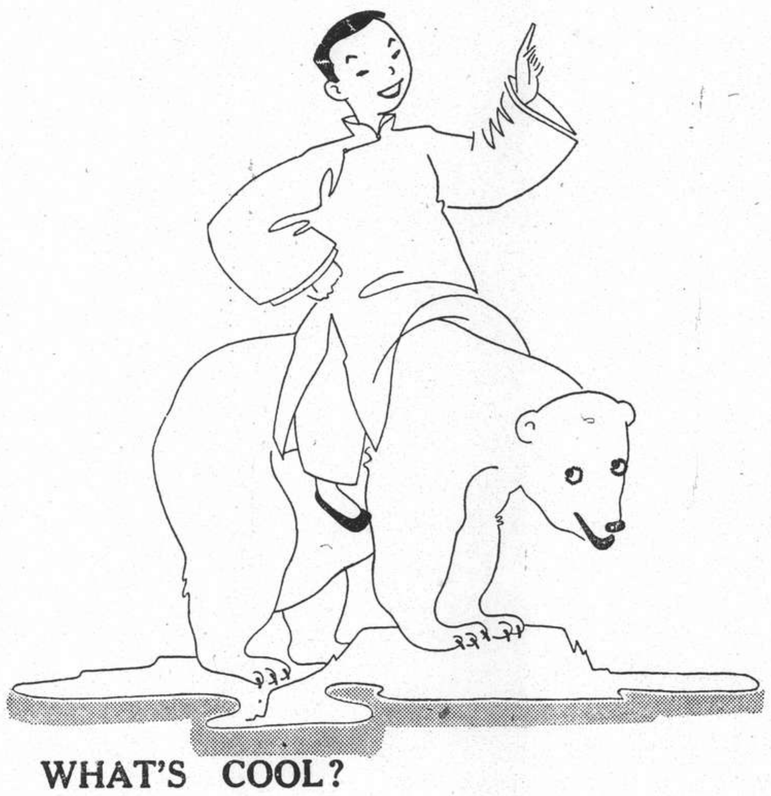
Air reconnaissance, visual and photographic, is wholly responsible for the adoption and development of protective stratagems by way of misrepresentation.

WILLIE'S THEATRE
TO-DAY ONLY at 3, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
See America's favourite adventure Story, filmed in the glorious colours of Nature's own paint brush!
"GOD'S COUNTRY and the WOMAN"
with GEORGE BRENT—BEVERLY ROBERTS—A Warner Bros. Picture
Starts To-morrow! ROBERT YOUNG BETTY FURNESS in "THE THREE WISE GUYS"

METROPOL
500 YU YA CHING ROAD Tel. 93322
NOW PLAYING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
THERE HAVE BEEN ALL KINDS OF PICTURES..BUT NEVER ONE LIKE THIS!
For three decades producers have wanted to make this great Kipling adventure story. But Korda was first to dare the staggering dangers it involved!

MICKEY MOUSE (in Colour) POPULAR SCIENCE (in Colour) UNIVERSAL NEWSREEL

IT'S COOL



WHAT'S COOL?

"AN ALL ELECTRIC KITCHEN"

Give your cook a break . you'll have
Better meals . . . . . Better health
IF YOU
COOK BY ELECTRICITY
COOL . . . FAST . . . CLEAN . . . CHEAP

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

S.C.C. JUST LOSES DRAMATIC FIGHT AGAINST TIME

Drawn Verdict When Chase to Get 101 Runs in 50 Min. Against Recs Narrowly Fails by 15 Runs

LEACH, DUNKLEY IN LAST WICKET STAND

THE Cricket Club just failed in their fight against the clock in yesterday's conclusion of the first match of the Wood Series against the Recreation Club, the game ending in a draw with the former team only 15 runs short of victory. The Club had a fighting chance against time to get the 101 runs required in 50 minutes when they went in for their final innings yesterday. Bright hitting and energetic running almost brought victory in sight, but wickets started to fall and runs slowed up, and the draw was recorded.

The pendulum swung over in favour of the Cricket Club yesterday for after the Recs had amassed a substantial total of 196 in the first innings on Saturday, the Club secured a lead of 49 runs in their initial knock yesterday, scoring 245 thanks to a brave last wicket stand between D. W. Leach and G. S. Dunkley, who scored 61 between the. In their second innings, the Recs' only scored 150 runs, and the Club in their final innings went out for the runs as they only needed 101 to win but had just over three quarters of an hour to get them in and that they only just fell short by 15 runs is a testimony to the fast scoring.

Bridge's Good Contribution

A. T. Bridge who had scored 25 runs on Saturday, carried on his innings yesterday and scored a useful 59 runs, and with other wickets falling cheaply, a late stand between D. W. Leach and G. S. Dunkley did much to enhance the Club's chances of success. Leach scored 59 runs in an innings replete with an amazing number of chances which were not quite lives. Before he reached 20, Leach was missed in slips, and was not at all comfortable, his batting, contrary to his usual confident style, being distinctly uneasy. Nevertheless, he eventually got his eye in and with the advent of Dunkley went for the runs, and secured two sixes, both of which fell into the pavilion. Dunkley also had a merry tonk and scored 26, before he was caught by Pat Madar at deep mid off.

White's Unlucky Dismissal

The hero of the Recs' side yesterday was undoubtedly A. A. White, who played out a forceful and impressive innings to score 63 runs, giving no chances and punishing the bowling whenever possible. He got eight fours and was driving forcefully past mid off. His dismissal was quite an amazing one in that a conference of the two umpires had to be called before a decision could be made and many in the pavilion are still mystified as to the cause thereof. Apparently he played forcibly to a ball from Leach and it beat him, but went over the wicket. The bails did not fall off at precisely the minute the ball went over the wicket, but a fraction of a second later it was noticed that one of the bails had fallen off. It is believed that the ball actually did tip the top of the bail, but did not knock it over immediately, and it hung on balance for a while and then fell, thereby causing the delay which mystified so many people.

S. F. Shroff also came into prominence in the concluding phases of the innings with a good stand wherein he got 27 runs and kept his wicket intact. To him the Recs must be indebted for saving the side, for had he not played so well, the team may have been out with just over the century, his partnerships with Lawrence and Meston realizing 48 runs and narrowing the time left to the Club by 40 minutes. Lawrence's 13 were invaluable and Meston was in for 17 minutes and only broke his duck with a boundary shot towards the end of the innings.

Club's Second Knock

The Club's second innings was played out in a tense atmosphere as everyone realized it was a question of time—and the runs. It was a difficult task they were set and their efforts were praiseworthy. Booth got 40, not out, and was scoring rapidly, his association with Orr being profitable in the running of "threes." F. E. T. Marshall started off well, but after two "lives," he got shaky, and a six hit into the pavilion was only a momentary glimpse of his best hitting powers, for he was caught—a glorious one handed catch by Torry Wilson at deep mid off—and the game was left in a state which made the draw inevitable, for although Leach and Elliott hit out at everything they lost their wickets in so doing and the runs came slower in consequence, the inexorable hand of the clock bringing about the draw.

The wind had a big effect on the bowling, and several were swinging well. Divecha who bowled around the wicket with the wind behind him was going away very fast and was difficult to score off, apart from being continually dangerous. Wilson bowled steadily and well in both innings, while Pat Madar made the most of his opportunities in the second innings to get three wickets for 23 runs. The Recs used six bowlers in the first innings and three in the second.

The Club's attack yesterday proved satisfactory, and Booth was the most successful, getting 3 for 30, and Orr took 2 for 20. The Club made varied use of the bowling talent at their disposal, and changes in the bowling were frequent.

Brilliant Catch

The best catch of the day was Wilson's one handed effort that dismissed Marshall, but John Leckie at fine leg—very close in—picked up a glide to leg from Kermani, almost off the ground and dismissed the latter. "Peanut" Marshall ran across from mid off to catch Shroff out and took the ball going full out. In the concluding innings, Marshall had two lives, once when he should have been stumped out, a hard return by Pat Madar going past the wicket keeper, and W. Cochran dropping a chance in slips. Pat Madar, safest of "hands" dropped Booth at deep mid off when the latter had scored just over 30 runs.

Shanghai Recreation Club

FIRST INNINGS

H. A. Sevenoaks, b. Leach	9
M. J. Divecha, c. Dunkley, b. Orr	31
H. P. Madar, l.b.w., b. Leach	31
P. Madar, l.b.w., b. Leach	30
F. R. Kermani, b. Booth	5
A. A. White, c. and b. Leach	3
W. H. Cochran, b. Jenkins	15
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Sinclair, b. Jenkins	33
L. T. Lawrence, run out	8
S. F. Shroff, c. Dunkley, b. Jenkins	12
H. Meston, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	196

Fall of wickets:—1-19 (Sevenoaks), 2-74 (Divecha), 3-78 (H. Madar), 4-91 (Kermani), 5-106 (White), 6-129 (P. Madar), 7-168 (Cochran), 8-183 (Wison), 9-183 (Shroff), 10-196 (Lawrence).

Bowling analysis:	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. B. Elliott	13	5	33	0
R. Booth	14	3	23	1
D. W. Leach	26.2	11	59	4
H. E. Orr	8	2	16	1
J. C. Jenkins	9	4	24	3
J. B. H. Leckie	4	0	17	0

SECOND INNINGS

H. A. Sevenoaks, b. Booth	2
H. P. Madar, b. Elliott	1
A. A. White, b. Leach	63
W. H. Cochran, b. Booth	6
M. J. Divecha, b. Booth	0
P. Madar, l.b.w., b. Orr	0
F. R. Kermani, c. Leckie, b. Orr	17
T. W. R. Wilson, run out	12
S. F. Shroff, c. F. Marshall, b. Leach	27
L. T. Lawrence, b. Jekins	13
H. Meston, not out	4
Extras	5
Total	150

Fall of wickets:—1-3 (H. Madar), 2-11 (Sevenoaks), 3-32 (Cochran), 4-34 (Divecha), 5-77 (Kermani), 6-77 (P. Madar), 7-101 (Wilson), 8-102 (White), 9-120 (Lowrence), 10-150 (Shroff).

Bowling analysis:	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. B. Elliott	7	3	17	1
R. Booth	17	6	30	3
J. C. Jenkins	10	1	35	1
D. W. Leach	12.2	0	43	2
H. E. Orr	4	0	20	2

Shanghai Cricket Club

FIRST INNINGS

A. T. Bridge, stpd., Lawrence, b. Divecha	59
J. C. Jenkins, b. Shroff	1
A. C. Sinclair, l.b.w., b. P. Madar	15
F. E. T. Marshall, b. Kermani	23
R. Booth, b. Wilson	10
F. Marshall, b. Wilson	6
D. W. Leach, not out	59
J. B. H. Leckie, c. and b. Divecha	3
H. E. Orr, b. Divecha	26
G. B. Elliott, c. Meston, b. Divecha	10
G. S. Dunkley, c. P. Madar, b. Kermani	26
Extras	7
Total	245

Fall of wickets:—1-2 (Jenkins), 2-27 (Sinclair), 3-51 (Booth), 4-89 (F. E. T. Marshall), 5-113 (F. Marshall), 6-124 (Bridge), 7-131 (Leckie), 8-168 (Orr), 9-184 (Elliott), 10-245 (Dunkley).

Bowling analysis:	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. W. R. Wilson	22	6	52	2
S. F. Shroff	11	2	31	1
H. Meston	3	0	32	0
P. Madar	12	2	48	1
M. J. Divecha	14	2	48	4
F. R. Kermani	3.5	0	27	2

SECOND INNINGS

A. C. Sinclair, run out	6
R. Booth, not out	40
H. E. Orr, c. Divecha, b. Madar	17
F. E. T. Marshall, c. Wilson, b. Madar	21
D. W. Leach, stpd., Lawrence, b. Wilson	0
G. B. Elliott, c. Wilson, b. P. Madar	0
G. S. Dunkley, not out	1
Extras	2
Total for 5 wickets	37

Fall of wickets:—1-9 (Sinclair), 2-38 (Orr), 3-77 (Marshall), 4-79 (Leach), 5-79 (Elliott).

Bowling analysis:	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. W. R. Wilson	9	0	44	1
H. Meston	3	0	18	0
P. Madar	5	0	23	3

BRITAIN WINS DAVIS CUP TRIAL

Australians Win Only Two Matches in Six

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Eastbourne, July 17.

Great Britain emerged triumphant to-day from her Davis Cup trial against Australia, winning by four matches to two.

The Australians scored their second doubles success when Wilde and C. D. R. Tuckey succumbed to Adrian Quist and McGrath by 4-6, 6-0, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

The same Australian pair yesterday beat C. E. Hare and Wilde by 2-6, 8-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

H. W. Austin, the British No. 1, maintained a clean slate by taking the measure of the Australian veteran, Jack Crawford, by 10-8, 6-4, 6-4.

Crawford also lost to Hare on the first day by 6-2, 6-2, 2-6, 3-6, 6-3.—Reuter.

First Day's Play

Wimbledon, July 17.

Donald Budge's singles victory over Henner Henkel, which evened the score between the United States and Germany in the inter-zone Davis Cup final to-day, earned the plaudits of the gallery and tennis experts generally.

The youthful American exceeded his opponent in speed and manœvring in the first set, which was marked by speedy rallies, and which ended with a 6-2 score in favour of Budge. Henkel, however achieved an occasional ace with his speedy, powerful service.

In the second set, Budge appeared to even better advantage than in the first. He resorted to a change of pace frequently to catch his opponent off guard, and advanced to the net for frequent successful volleys. The American won by a 6-1 count.

In the third set Henkel attacked, and Budge occasionally drove too hard. His back-hand was functioning perfectly, however, and he eventually solved Henkel's service and took the set, 6-3.

In the Von-Cramm-Grant match, which the German ace won earlier in the afternoon, both players started nervously. The Baron was especially unsure, but later regained his customary speed and control, and forced the diminutive American to frequent errors.—United Press.

MISS LIZANA'S THIRD SCOTTISH TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Peebles, July 17.

Senorita Anita Lizana, the holder, easily retained her title to-day by defeating Mrs. Robertson by 6-1, 6-1 in the final of the Scottish women's championship.

This is her third consecutive victory.—Reuter.

GIANTS BEST CARDS IN TIGHT GAME

Cubs, Dodgers Affair Also Goes Ten Innings

ONE RUN MARGIN IN BOTH ENCOUNTERS

New York, July 17.

Reversing the form they showed yesterday, both the Chicago Cubs and the New York Giants won their games to-day, and remained only three points apart at the top of the National League, with the Clubs in the lead. Both, however, narrowly escaped defeat.

The Chicagoans won by a one-run margin over the Brooklyn Dodgers in a game which took ten innings to decide. The final count was 8-7.

The Giants took the St. Louis Cardinals into camp under similar circumstances. The score was 6-5, and the game lasted ten innings.

The Cardinals, as a result, dropped farther behind the two league leaders, losing part of the advantage which they gained yesterday by winning a double-header while the Cubs and Giants were losing.

American League

In the American League the New York Yankees maintained their lead of six and one-half games by trimming the Cleveland Indians on the latter's diamond. The second-place Boston Red Sox, however, were shut out by the Chicago White Sox and tumbled to fourth place.

The White Sox moved into the No. 2 position, and the Detroit Tigers, who white-washed the Washington Senators, advanced from fourth to third.

The largest crowd of the day turned out at the Polo Grounds for the Cardinal-Giant clash. Although the New Yorkers collected a dozen hits off Harry Weiland, while the Cards were able to get only six off Clydell Castleman, Dick Coffman and Al Smith, the Giants nevertheless had their hands full winning.

Deciding 10th. Inning

With the count tied at 5-5 at the end of the ninth inning, Smith held the Cards scoreless in the first half of the tenth. In the last half, Jim Ripple drove out a hard single which scored Sam Leslie with the winning run. Lou Chiozza of the Giants clouted a home run in the course of the game, and Johnny Mize and Joe Medwick did likewise for the St. Louis club.

Detailed Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	5	0
Boston	3	9	2
Batteries: Hollingsworth and Lombardi; MacFayden and Lopez.			
Chicago	8	11	2
Brooklyn	7	10	1
Batteries: French, Bryant, Shoun, Root and Hartnett, O'Dea; Butcher, Henshaw, Hoyt, Jeffcoat and Phelps; Chervinko. (10 innings).			
Pittsburgh	8	17	0
Philadelphia	9	11	2
Batteries: Swift, Bauers, Weaver, Tobin, Blanton, Brown and Todd, Padden; Johnson, Mulcahy and Grace.			
St. Louis	5	6	1
New York	6	12	0
Batteries: Weiland and Owen; Castleman, Coffman, Smith and Danning. (10 innings).			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	0	5	0
Chicago	4	8	0
Batteries: Grove, Walbers and Desautels; Whitehead and Sewell.			
Washington	0	5	1
Detroit	6	11	0
Batteries: DeShong, Cohen and R. Ferrell; Bridges and Hayworth.			
New York	9	12	2
Cleveland	6	16	1
Batteries: Hadley, Murphy and Dickey; Galehouse, Brown, Andrews, Heving, Whitehill and Sullivan.			
Philadelphia	2	5	2
St. Louis	10	11	1
Batteries: Turbeville, Gumpert, Nelson and Brucker; Koupal and Hemsley.			

Team Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	47	29	.618
New York	46	30	.615
St. Louis	41	34	.547
Pittsburgh	40	35	.533
Boston	36	41	.468
Brooklyn	32	41	.433
Cincinnati	29	44	.397
Philadelphia	20	49	.380

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	50	23	.685
Chicago	46	32	.590
Detroit	44	31	.587
Boston	42	30	.583
Cleveland	37	35	.514
Washington	30	42	.417
St. Louis	24	49	.329
Philadelphia	21	52	.288

—United Press.

RICH PRIZES IN U.S. GOLFDOM

Harry Cooper Leads Money Winners with £1,718

New York, June 24.

London born Harry Cooper, now of Chicago, known to his friends as "Light Horse Harry", is the biggest money-winning professional golfer in the United States this year.

Since January 1, 1937, Cooper has collected $8,592, or approximately £1,718, in prize money.

Although he finished in fourth place in the National Open Golf Tournament at Birmingham, Michigan, which only netted him $625, he is still way ahead of the field. Ralph Guldahl, who won the Open Championship and the $1,000 prize that goes with it, has a total of $5,105 from the beginning of the year.

The First Ten

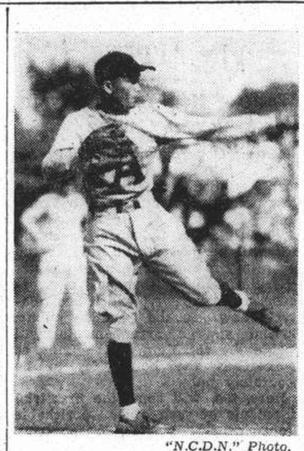
The ten top men in tournament money winning are:—

Harry Cooper, Chicago, $8,590; Henry Picard, Hershey, Pennsylvania, $6,550; Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, $6,215; Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, $5,105; Horton Smith, Oak Park, Illinois, $4,900; Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $3,775; Byron Nelson, Reading, Pennsylvania, $3,560; Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Indiana, $3,520; Johnny Hines, Garden City, New York, $3,035; Paul Runyan, White Plains, New York, $2,910.—Reuter.

NO NEW OLYMPIC STADIUM FOR TOKYO

Tokyo, July 17.

The dispute which had broken out in official circles here about the site for holding the Olympic Games in 1940 has now been settled by a decision of the Japanese Home Minister who has ordered that the Meiji Shrine Stadium at Tokyo will be reconstructed to permit accommodation of 120,000 persons. This will make the building of a new Olympic stadium unnecessary.—Trans-Ocean.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

All-Star's Hurler

Liboon, the Shanghai mound star, who hurled for the local team yesterday.

QUESTIONABLE RUGBY TACTICS

British Union President's Strong Attack

GATE GREED MAY SPOIL SPIRIT OF GAME

London, June 26.

Major-General B. A. Hill, C.B. D.S.O., who was elected president of the Rugby Union on Friday's annual meeting in London, made a strong attack upon the employment of questionable tactics on the field of play.

There was evidence in many games last season, he said, that players were "Paying too much attention to the letter of the law, and too little to the spirit." There were too many questionable tricks. He gave as an instance the action of one player last season.

"The player," he said "when taking a penalty kick, signalled to the touch judges that he was going to take a kick at goal. The touch judges accordingly went behind the goal, but the player took a short punt ahead and followed it up. That is against the spirit of the game and is punishable under Law 34.

"What is the reason for this unfair play?" asked the president. "The expenses of clubs are now becoming more and more large, and there is a danger that the taking of good gates will become the dominating aim. If you have that there is the greater danger of the encouragement of the type of player who has no conscience and one who will do anything so long as the referee will allow him to do it."

"Referees," he said, "have been blamed for this state of affairs." The International Board, indeed, had actually issued a statement about it. Many people had misinterpreted the meaning of that statement. The Board did not find fault with the referees in charge of matches this year, or even last year. They mean that referees in general were not doing their duty and sending off players when they infringed the law 34.

Referees' Duties

Referees, he considered, were too strict in giving penalty kicks and allowing respite to the offending side. They should watch and warn players who continually infringed and then use their authority as they were instructed to do. Those views were not only his, but those of the whole of the Rugby Union Committee, who deplored the present state of the game.

He appealed to referees, club officials, and committee to make every effort to tighten up the laws, and said that the Union expected club committees to discourage players who were guilty of unfair Rugby tactics, and not to select them.

A proposition to Bristol R.F.C. seconded by Bath R.F.C. reading "That the practice of allowing facilities for the broadcasting of International games or any game under the control of the Rugby Football Union be discontinued" met with strong opposition and was heavily defeated.

The following have been appointed by the Rugby Union Selection Committee for International and International trial matches next season: Messrs. R. F. Oakes, H. Coverdale, Wing-Commander C. U. Lowe, F. D. Prentice and E. Coley.

GREYHOUND DERBY TO WATTLE BARK

Race Seen by 100,000 at White City

London, June 26.

Before a record crowd of nearly 100,000 in the White City Stadium, Wattle Bark, trained by Syder at Wembley, and owned by Mrs. R. H. Dent, won the Greyhound Derby from Shove Halfpenny, with Grosvenor Bob also trained by Syder, third.

Mrs. Dent's husband has spent a fortune in attempting to buy or breed a winner of the premier classic. Once he actually owned such a dog in Great Ranee, but before that year's Derby gave the greyhound away to a friend. Wattle Bark, who won in the new national record time of 20.26 sec. has now compensated the family for that misfortune.

The race, with its attendant scenes, was a dramatic and spectacular climax to one of the most remarkable days in our sporting history—a day that precipitated a perfect avalanche of out-of-door fixtures up and down the country. It would be fantastic to hazard a guess at the number of people who looked on at all the events, but, bearing in mind the first-class cricket matches, greyhound meetings, and turf fixtures, obviously the figure must run into the millions.

PROFESSIONAL TENNIS DOUBLES TITLE

London, July 18.

Tilden and Stoefen, American doubles team, defeated the French team of Martin Plaa and Ramillion to win the doubles title at the professional tournament which is now being held at Southport. The score was 8-6, 10-8, 1-5 and 8-6.

Ramillion startled the tennis world yesterday by eliminating Tilden from the singles competition during a sensational match.—Havas.

WARWICK SKITTLED FOR 28 RUNS

Lowest First-Class Cricket Score for Fifteen Years

COPSON'S 8 WICKETS FOR ELEVEN RUNS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 17.

The amazing success of Copson, the Derbyshire fast bowler, at Derby against Warwick was the outstanding feature of the first-class matches to-day. Copson's high kicking deliveries earned many wicket on the last Australian tour.

Unable to withstand the deadly bowling of Copson, who took eight wickets for only 11 runs, Warwick were skittled out for 28 runs—the lowest aggregate in a first-class match since 1922, when Hampshire were dismissed by the victims of to-day for 15.

The nine matches to-day produced only two centurions—Compton, of Middlesex, who was 106 not out at the close against Gloucester, and John Langridge, who contributed 105 against Kent. Scores:—

At Lord's—Gloucester 200; Middlesex 225 for six (Compton 106 not out).

At the Oval—Lancashire 221; Surrey 149 for one.

At Westcliff—Essex 195; Glamorgan 210 for five.

At Maidstone—Sussex 450 (John Langridge 105); Kent 8 without loss.

At Hinckley—Leicester 119 and seven for two; Worcester 141.

At Nottingham—Notts 283 for seven against Yorkshire.

At Rushden—Northants 79 for five against Hampshire.

At Derby—Warwick 28 (Copson eight for 11) and 81 for two; Derby 227.

At Glasgow—Scotland 237; New Zealand 145 for four.—Reuter.

PACIFIC LEAD STILL TOUCH AND GO

Padres Nearly Felled by the Cellarites

San Francisco, July 17.

Five games played in the Pacific Coast League to-day left San Diego still perched precariously at the top of the heap, with the seven other clubs trailing in the same order as yesterday. A narrow 5-4 victory over the Missions, themselves the current inhabitants of the cellar, sustained the Southerners' leadership for another day.

Sacramento's bid for the premier position was reinforced by a victory over the Angels, 4-2.

DETAILED SCORES

	R.	H.	E.
Portland	4	13	0
San Francisco	0	4	1
(first game)			
Portland	5	10	0
San Francisco	3	8	1
(second game)			
Seattle	2	10	3
Oakland	6	10	0
Missions	4	6	1
San Diego	5	8	1
Los Angeles	2	7	0
Sacramento	4	4	0

TEAM STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
San Diego	66	45	.595
Sacramento	64	44	.593
San Francisco	62	46	.574
Los Angeles	59	52	.519
Portland	55	52	.514
Seattle	49	59	.454
Oakland	45	65	.409
Missions	38	71	.349

—United Press.

MANY NEW RECORDS AT A.A.A. MEETING

Wooderson Wins Mile Well in 4 min. 12 2/10 sec.

FOREIGNERS DOMINATE FIELD EVENTS

London, July 17.

Six new records were established in the British amateur athletic championships concluded at the White City to-day.

Close competition and thrilling finishes marked the meeting, which saw the return to form of S. C. Wooderson, the great British miler, who failed to do himself justice in the Olympic Games in Berlin last year because of an injury.

He won the mile to-day in convincing style in 4 min. 12-2/10 sec. for a new record for the meeting.

The high jump ended in a deadlock between Newman and Walker, both of Britain, both of whom cleared 6 ft. 2 in. Newman was, however, declared the winner as he made fewer efforts.

World 800 Metre Record Broken

Dallas, Texas, July 18.

The world record for the 800 metre dash was broken here yesterday by John Woodruff, running for the United States in the Pan-American Olympic games. The new record made by Woodruff is 1 min. 47 8/10 sec.—Havas.

Besides the mile, new records for the meeting were established in the long jump, won by Long, of Germany, with a leap of 24 ft. 6¾ in.; and the 440 yards, won by Roberts, of Britain, in 48-2/10 sec.; while new English native records were set up in the 120 yards hurdles, won by Finlay, of Britain, in 14-5/10 sec.; Throwing the Javelin, won by Wilson, of Britain, with a distance of 194 ft. 2 in.; and Throwing the Hammer, won by Hein, the German Olympic champion, with a distance of 183 ft. 3 in. Results:—

Polo Vault—Dodd (Britain) 12 ft.

High Jump—Newman (Britain) 6 ft. 2 in.

Long Jump—Long (Germany) 24 ft. 6¾ in. (championship record).

100 yards—Holmes (Britain) 9-9/10 sec.

3 miles—Ward (Britain) 14 min. 19-8/10 sec.

220 yards—Sweeney (Britain) 21-9/10 sec.

120 yards Hurdles—Finlay (Britain) 14-5/10 sec. (English native record).

One Mile—Wooderson (Britain) 4 min. 12-2/10 sec. (Championship record).

440 yards Hurdles—Bosmans (Belgium) 55 sec.

Javelin Throw—Wilson (Britain) 194 ft. 2 in. (English native record).

Two Miles Steeplechase—Wylie (Britain) 10 min. 27 sec.

440 yards—Roberts (Britain) 48-2/10 sec. (Championship record).

Marathon—McNab Robertson (Scotland) 2 hr. 37 min. 19-2/10 sec.

440 yards Relay—Blackheath Harriers, 42-9/10 sec.

Hammer Throw—Hein (Germany) 153 ft. 3 in. (New British record).

Putting the Weight—Woellke (Germany) 50 ft. 6 in.

Discus Throw—Sylias (Greece) 161 ft. 4 in.

Half Mile—Collyer (Britain) 1 min. 55-3/10 sec.

Hop Step and Jump—Peters (Holland) 47 ft.

Two-Mile Walk—Cooper (Britain) 13 min. 58-2/10 sec.—Reuter.

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MONEY & EXCHANGE

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FOREIGN MONEY RATES

London — July 17.

Fine Bank, Bills,	3	months	0⅝%
Bank Bills,	6	"	0⅞%
Fine Trade Bills,	3	"	2¼%
Fine Trade Bills,	6	"	2¾%
Call Money			0½%

New York: closed.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Bombay Rupee T. T. on: July 17.

Japan	77⅜	London	1/6$\frac{7}{32}$
New York	267⅛	" 2 mths	
Shanghai	80	" (sellers)	1/6$\frac{7}{32}$
Hongkong	82¼	" (buyers)	1/6⅛

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	497.00	Shanghai	1/2$\frac{9}{32}$
Paris	131.93	Bombay	1/6⅛
Berlin	12.34½	Hongkong	1/2$\frac{11}{16}$
Amsterdam	9.02½	Singapore	2/4$\frac{3}{16}$
Brussels	29.54	Yokohama	1/1$\frac{31}{32}$
Madrid	86.00 N.	" (buying)	1/1$\frac{31}{32}$
Milan	94.43	C'Slovakia	142.56
Berne	21.70		

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.23	Japan	28.92
Spain	4.85	Shanghai	29.60
Holland	55.10	Austria	18.78
Paris	3.76⅝	C'Slovakia	3.48¾
Brussels	16.83	Hungary	19.75
Italy	5.26¼	Rumania	0.74
S'zerland	22.90	Yugo Slavia	2.33
Sweden	25.65	Greece	0.91⅛
Norway	25.00	Bulgaria	1.35
Denmark	22.20	Finland	2.20
Montreal	99$\frac{31}{32}$	Poland	18.91
Brazil	8.38		

London	4.97¼
" Bankers' 60 days bills	4.96$\frac{7}{16}$
" Commercial 60 days bills	4.96$\frac{1}{16}$
Buenos Aires, Paper	30.85
Buenos Aires, Paper Market Rate	30.25
Montreal on London	4.98⅛

—Reuter.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

London July 17.

Very quiet conditions prevailed on the London money market last week.

Credit supplies were ample, but latterly rates were inclined to stiffen on a better demand for accommodation.

The successful disposal by the Authorities of the balance of their holdings of 2¾ per cent. Funding Loan was thought to account for the larger demand for loans from both the Stock Exchange and the Discount market.

In the foreign exchange section, a virtual absence of buyers rather than pressure to sell caused a renewed sharp decline in French francs.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMMODITIES

Saturday's Closing Quotations

London, July 17.

Commodities generally were quiet and featureless to-day.

London Sugar: (buyers) Aug. 6/6¾ unc; Dec. 6/7½ unc; Mar. 6/9¼ +¼.
Liverpool Wheat: July 10/1½ +2½; Oct. 9/9⅞ +2⅝; Dec. 9/9 +2½.
Liverpool Cotton: Amer. Futures: July 6.69 +02; Oct. 6.68 +02; Dec. 6.67 +02; Jan. 6.68 +02; Egyptian Futures (Sakels F.G.F.) July 9.80 +05; Aug. 9.80 +05; Sept. 9.95 +05.

The following British markets remain closed on Saturdays: The London Stock Exchange; The London Rubber Market; The London Metals Exchange.—Reuter.

BERLIN BOURSE

Berlin, July 17.

Investors showed a marked inclination to buy shares to-day, attention being chiefly concentrated on shares which carry a standard evaluation. This sudden change was chiefly due to the decisions reached by the non-intervention committee which strengthen the hope that the Spanish crisis will be overcome without disastrous consequences.

Another factor influencing public opinion was the increase in savings deposits for the first half year of 1937 which is 370,000,000 Marks greater than for the corresponding period of the previous year. Doubtless buying would have been still more brisk had it not been for the week-end, which always has a deterrent effect on investors. Minings, rayons and electrics were firmer.

Fixed interest securities were friendly with the turnover moderate. Reichs Old Liquidation Loan closed at 126⅛. Gold mortgage bonds were again very scarce, the demand causing prices to rise. Industrial bonds were also firmer, the five per cent. Gelsenkirchen Bergwerks improving ⅜.

Calimoney stood at 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

Reichsmark quotations without guarantee, New York 40.25; Amsterdam 73.05; London 12.3375.

Paris quoted Sterling at 131.75 to 132.—Trans-Ocean.

Weekly Report

Berlin, July 17.

The money market has not yet again reached the same degree of liquidity which it had just prior to the preparations for the half-yearly settlement. Business on the discount market developed on regular lines while demands for short term carry-over loans to meet tax payments on July 10 were not very heavy. The increase in the rate for call money was therefore only slight. Few Gold Discount Bank sola bills have been maturing lately to maintain the liquidity but the money market will obtain new funds from this source in the near future.

Bourse business continued to be quiet, mainly because insufficient stock was available while the demand for good investments was big. This had the effect of enabling investors to buy outside the Bourse altogether. Mining shares have been in the forefront, with United Steel Works again reaching the price level of the beginning of this year. Harpener Mining were much in demand because of the importance of coal in the Four-Year Plan. In electrics both Siemens and A.E.G. rose considerably owing to the scarcity of stock. Both Deutsche Bank and Commerz Bank have risen on the expectation of increased dividends.

Fixed interest securities remained quiet but Reichs loans showed a tendency to become firmer.

The following are the quotations of some leading German shares on July 12 and 17 respectively:—

Reichsbank	213.50	213.00
German Dye Trust	166.25	170.50
Salzdetfurth Potash	165.50	——
United Steel Works	123.00	124.875
Mannesmann Pipes	126.125	129.25
Harpener Mining	182.00	180.00
German Mineral Oils	153.50	167.875
Continental Rubber	191.75	191.00
Siemens & Halske	222.25	225.00
General Electrics A.E.G.	131.125	134.875
Rhenish-Westph. Power	135.25	135.50
Hamburg-America Line	19.00	19.125
North German Lloyd	20.625	20.25
Bemberg Rayon	148.50	160.25
Deutsche Bank	121.25	121.50
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	890.00	970.00
Young Loan	105.50	105.00

—Trans-Ocean.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 17.

Stock prices on Wall Street to-day closed sluggish, but with prices mostly higher. Mild profit-taking developed early, but offerings were very light. Favourable second quarter earnings failed to stimulate buying, which was restrained by the Congressional Court Bill fight, developments in the Far East and the franc. The turnover amounted to 250,000 shares.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	179.88	178.93	179.72	+0.19
20 Rails	52.36	53.13	53.28	−0.06
20 Utilit.	28.23	28.08	28.17	−0.01
40 Bonds	——	——	101.57	+0.07
11 Commod.	——	——	Unquoted	——

	July 16	17
Adams Express	18¼	18⅛
Allegheny Steel Co.	35½	35½
Allis Chalmers	70	69⅞
Amer. Can	102¾	102¾
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	34¾	34¾
Amer. & For. Power	8⅜	8⅜
" " $7 pfd.	51¼	50¼ B
Amer. Locomotive	42½	42¼
Amer. Metals	48¾	48½ B
Amer. Radiator	21	20½
Amer. Rolling Mill	36⅝	36⅝
Amer. Smelting	92	92⅝
Amer. Sugar Ref.	45¾	45⅜
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	169¾	169½
Amer. Tobacco "B"	77	77½ B
Amer. Waterworks	18½	18⅛
Anaconda Copper	55⅜	55½
Atchison, T. & S. F.	81	81⅞
Atlantic Ref. Co.	30⅜	30¼
Atlas Corp.	15½	15½
Auburn	17	17
Baldwin Loco	88½ B	84½ B
Baltimore & Ohio	27¾	28
Barber Co.	31½	31⅜
Barnsdall Oil Co.	27⅛	27⅛
Bethlehem Steel	93½	93⅝
Boeing Airplane Co.	32¾	33¼
Borden Co.	23⅞	23¾
Briggs Manufacturing	41⅞	42
Bklyn-Manhattan Trans.	19½	19¾
" " $6 cum.	64½	63½
Canada Dry	—	26½
Case, J.I.	168	168 B
Can. Pacific Rly.	11½	11½
Celanese Corp.	37	37¼
Cerro de Pasco	70*	71¾
Chase National Bank	52⅜ B	52⅛ B
Chesapeake Corp.	77	77
Chesapeake & Ohio	54¼	54
Chrysler	100¾	101⅞
Columbia Gas & Elec.	12⅜	12⅜
" " 6%	85½ B	85½ B
Coml. Credit	62⅞	62⅜
Coml. Solvents	13½	13½
Comm. & Sthrn. (ord.)	2½	2½
" " $6 cum.	52½	52
Consolid. Copper Mines	10⅞	11
Consolid. Edison	37	37
Consolid. Oil	15⅝	15⅞
Continental Can	56½	56½
Continental Oil	47½	48
Corn Products	63⅛	63 B
Coty	7½	7¼
Curtis Wright (Com.)	6½	6½
" "A"	20⅝	20⅝
Delaware & Hudson	37¼	36
Delaware, Lackawanna	15½	15⅝
Deere Co.	138	137½
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	22⅝	22⅝
Douglas Aircraft	58⅞	58¾
Du Pont de Nemours	160	159¼
Eagle Picher Lead	20	20 B
Elec. Boat Co.	10⅜	10⅜
Elec. Bond & Share	17⅝	18⅛
" " $5 pfd.	64¾	63½ B
" " $6 pfd.	72	72½
Elec. Power & Lt.	19¾	20
" " 7%	75½	74½ B
Flintkote	29¾	29 B
Gen. Cigar	39	38
Gen. Elec.	56⅝	56¾
Gen. Foods	37⅞	37¾
Gen. Motors	52⅜	52⅝
Gen. Rail. Signal	48⅛	47
Glidden	44⅞	44½ B
Godchaux Sugar	42	40 B
Goodrich (B.F.)	38¼	38½
" $5 pfd.	79¼	80
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	39½	39¾
Great Northern Rail.	50	49¾
Great Western Sugar	35⅛ B	35 B
Greyhound Corporation	16⅛	16¼
Hecker Products	11⅞	11⅞
Humble Oil	82⅝	83⅝
Int. Nickel	61⅝	62
Int. Tel. & Tel.	12⅜	12½
Interstate Department	25	25⅛ B
Kennecott Copper	58⅝	59½
Lambert Co.	19¾	19⅛
Libby Owens Ford Glass	66¼	65
Lockheed Aircraft	12⅞	12½
Loew's Inc.	79⅞	80½
Lorillard	22	21½ B
McKesson & Robbins	43⅞	43¾ B
Martin, Glenn L.	22¾	22½
Missouri Pac.	4	4
Monsanto Chemical	98½	98
Montgomery Ward	61⅜	61¼
Mountain City Copper	11 B	11¼
Nat. Bond & Investment	28½	28⅛ B
Nat. Cash Register	33⅜	33⅛
Nat. City Bank	46⅜ B	46½ B
Nat. Dairy Products	20¼	20¼
Nat. Distillers	30⅞	30¾
Nat. Power & Lt.	10	9⅞
Nat. Steel	83⅜	88
Nat. Supply Co.	37¾	37¾
New York Central	39¼	39½
Niagara Hudson	12⅞	12¾
North Amer. Aviation	12⅜	12
North Amer. Co.	25⅝	25½
Northern Pacific	29¼	29¼
Pacific Gas & Elec.	30⅞	30⅞
Pacific Lighting	44¾	44½ B
Packard Motors	9	9
Paramount Pictures Inc.	20¾	21
" " 1st pfd.	144 B	148
Pennsylvania Railroad	33½	38⅜
Phillips Petroleum	61	60¼
Public Service of New	41⅝	41½
Pure Oil	21¼	21¼
Radio Corp.	9	9⅛
Republic Steel Corp.	39⅞	40⅜
Revere Copper & Brass	36	36 B
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	50⅞	50½
Schenley Distillers	43⅜	43¾
" " 5½% pfd.	93½ B	93½ B
Sears Roebuck	92½	93
Shell Union Oil	29	29⅛
Socony Vacuum	20⅞	20⅞
South. Calif. Edison	24⅝	24¾
Sthrn. Pacific	45½	45⅞
Sthrn. Railway	31¾	32¾
" " $5 pfd.	45	45¼
Standard Brands	12⅝	12⅛
Standard Gas	7⅝	7⅞
" " $7 pfd.	46½	46 B
Standard Oil of New	70¾	70¼
Sterling Products	62½	62¾
Studebaker	12⅞	12⅞
Swift International	31¼	31½
Technicolor	28½	28⅝
Texas Corporation	63¼	63⅝
Texas Gulf Sulphur	36¼	36
Tide Water Associated Oil	18¾	18⅝
Timken-Detroit	23	23⅜
Transamerica	13⅝	13⅝
Twentieth-Century-Fox	35⅞	35¾
" " pfd.	43½ B	43½ B
Union Carbide & Carbon	102¼	101½
Union Pacific	131¼	130½
United Aircraft (New)	30⅜	30⅝
United Air Lines	17¾	18
United Corporation	5⅛	5
" " $3 cum.	38¾	38⅛
United Gas Corporation	9½	9½
United Gas Improvement	12¾	12¾
United Light & Power	6⅜	6⅛
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	31½	32
U. S. Rubber	59	60
" " 8%	92½	92 B
U. S. Smelting, Ref.	91	91 B
U. S. Steel	115⅞	116½
Vanadium	30½	29¾
Warner Bros. Pictures	13⅞	14½
Westinghouse Airbrakes	45	44¾
Westinghouse Elec.	147½	149
Woodward Iron	30 B	30 B
Youngstown Sheet	91⅝	89½

BONDS

Amer. & For.	80	80
Anglo-Chilean Nitrate	36½ B	36 B
Brazil	42 B	43
Cities Service Power	67½	67¼
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	76¼	76½
New England Gas	72½	72½ B
Peru 6s 1961	19⅛ B	19⅛ B
Rio Grande de Sul	27 B	26¾
Standard Gas & Elec.	69½	69½ B
Int. Tel & Tel.	91	91⅝

A—Asked. B—Bid. *—Ex Div.—Reuter.

U.S. COMMODITIES

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 17.

The cotton market was early higher on Liverpool advices which were offset early by the continuation of yesterday's speculative liquidation, local selling, favourable weather reports and moderate hedging against South American growths. Later, conditions steadied on New Orleans and trade buying and covering, but again eased on hedge selling and speculative liquidation, finally closing steady, with quotations ranging from unchanged to 2 points down.

Wheat prices in Chicago early advanced on a bullish Canadian crop basis, the strength of Winnipeg and shorts covering, but later reacted on heavy receipts, hedge pressure and profit-taking. At the final bell, quotations were from ⅜ down to ⅛ of a cent up.

New York Cotton

Oct.	12.02-03 unc.	
Dec.	11.95-95	−02
Jan.	11.97-97 unc.	
Mar.	12.03-03	−02
May	12.06 N.	−02

Chicago Wheat

July	128-128	+⅛
Sept.	128-127¾	+½
Dec.	129⅜-129¼	+⅜

Chicago Corn (New Contr.)

July	127⅝-127⅝	−⅜
Sept.	112½-112⅜	−1¼
Dec.	80⅛-80	−1

Winnipeg Wheat

Oct. 146¼-146¼ +¾

Montreal Silver

Sept. 44.60B-5.10A +10

A—Asked B—Bid.

The following commodity markets remain closed on Saturdays: New York Rubber; New York Silk; and New York Sugar.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range of Fluctuation and Dividends of Certain Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Par	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr. Average 1926-30	1934	1935	1936	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	..	0.75†	Irregular	13	—	0.10	0.10	0.50	4
American Can	25	4*	Feb. 15	61	6.29	6.72	5.83	5.80	4*
Am. and Foreign Power	..	—	—	—	1.43	D11.12	D10.32	D 9.45	nil
Am. and For. P. $7 cum. Pref.		—	—	110	23.49	2.46	4.15	5.81	nil
Am. Locomotive	..	—	—	12	4.20	D 6.02	D 5.12	D 1.75	nil
Am. Radiator	..	0.60*	Sept. 30	12	1.84	0.11	0.25	0.70	3*
Am. Rolling Mill	..	2	Jan. 15	33	2.46	0.50	2.26	2.25	5
American Smelting	..	3*	Feb. 28	52	7.27	1.63	5.01	6.85	3*
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	128	11.30	5.96	7.12	9.89	5
Am. Tob. "B"	25	5	Mar. 1	27	6.00	4.46	4.57	3.71	6
Am. Waterworks	..	0.80	Mar. 15	35	2.80	1.03	1.32	1.58	4
Anaconda Copper	50	2	Mar. 29	55	4.97	0.22	1.29	1.83	4
Atch., Top. & S. Fe.	100	2	Irregular	260	19.16	0.32	1.38	1.56	2
Atlantic Refining	..	1*	Mar. 15	53	3.64	2.07	1.49	2.59	3*
Auburn Automobiles	..	—	—	28	9.72	D16.21	D12.00	D 6.67	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	126	11.36	D 2.41	D 2.16	0.85	nil
Bethlehem Steel	..	2.50	Irregular	119	7.06	D 1.87	D 0.70	2.09	3
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	6	—	D 0.43	D 0.64	0.32	nil
Borden Co.	15	1.60	Mar. 1	30	4.91	1.02	1.10	1.80	7
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	..	2	Jan. 15	79	6.78	7.40	5.72	5.49	10
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	40	3.11	D 0.20	D 0.20	0.04	nil
Case, J. I.	100	4	Irregular	134	14.53	D 7.38	5.70	12.36	2
Chase Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	30	4.04	2.02	1.81	2.24	3
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	2.80*	Jan. 1	51	5.67	3.67	4.05	5.72	5*
Chesapeake Corp.	..	3	Jan. 1	62	3.15	4.07	4.03	5.00	4
Chrysler	5	13†	Mar. 13	28	4.69	2.19	8.07	14.25	13
Columbia Gas and Electric	..	0.40†	Irregular	16	2.08	0.24	0.43	0.53	3
Commercial Solvents	..	0.60*	J. D. 30	6	1.20	0.89	1.02	0.85	6*
Commonwealth & Southern	..	—	—	5	0.67	D 0.04	0.01	0.13	nil
Consolidated Edison	..	2*	Mar. 15	52	4.50	2.18	2.01	2.33	5*
Consolidated Oil	..	0.80*	Feb. 15	18	—	D 0.02	0.74	1.18	5*
Continental Oil	..	1*	Jan. 30	17	0.64	1.03	1.57	1.78	2*
Corn Products	25	3*	Jan. 20	34	4.41	3.16	2.62	3.86	5*
Delaware and Hudson	..	—	—	235	12.37	D 3.38	D 5.95	0.31	nil
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	..	—	—	13	nil	0.54	5.04	2.42	nil
Douglas Aircraft	..	—	—	12	1.50	0.08	2.70	1.74	nil
Dupont de Nemours	20	6.35†	Mar. 15	36	5.17	3.63	5.02	7.54	4
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	27	2.15	0.21	0.16	0.17	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	..	6	Feb. 1	110	—	6.55	6.39	6.42	8
General Electric	..	1.60	Jan. 25	11	1.81	0.59	0.97	1.52	3
General Foods	..	2*	Feb. 15	11	3.86	2.12	2.23	2.71	5*
General Motors	10	4.50†	Mar. 12	16	4.83	2.00	3.69	5.36	8
General Railway Signal	..	1	Jan. 2	14	7.99	D 1.50	1.75	0.17	2
Goodrich Rubber	..	1.50†	Irregular	23	2.09	0.41	1.18	4.03	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	..	1†	Irregular	21	5.12	D 0.66	0.12	3.90	3
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	..	—	—	157	9.47	D 0.43	2.87	3.99	nil
Hecker Products	..	0.60*	Feb. 1	13	3.58	0.48	0.97	0.71	5*
Int. Nickel	..	2	Mar. 30	12	0.85	1.13	1.65	2.40	3
Int. Tel. and Tel.	..	—	—	38	3.45	0.33	0.90	0.62	nil
Kennecott	..	2*	Mar. 30	29	3.67	0.53	1.22	2.36	3
Loew's Inc.	..	2*	Mar. 30	51	6.71	4.50	4.49	6.73	3*
Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	10	1.20*	Jan. 2	18	1.27	1.15	1.26	1.51	5*
Montgomery Ward	..	2*	Apr. 15	28	2.51	1.72	2.65	3.63	3*
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F. A. 1	21	4.12	2.00	1.82	2.13	2
Nat. Dairy Products	..	1.20	Jan. 2	12	3.58	0.94	1.38	2.01	6
National Distillers	..	2*	Feb. 1	18	—	5.51	3.44	3.80	6*
Nat. Power and Light	..	0.60	Mar. 1	21	1.74	0.85	0.85	0.99	6
New York Central	..	—	—	142	12.63	D 1.54	0.02	1.79	nil
North American Co.	..	1.20*	Jan. 2	22	4.47	1.04	1.35	1.74	5*
Pacific Gas and Electric	25	2	Jan. 16	28	2.83	1.52	2.10	2.55	6
Pacific Lighting	..	3	Feb. 15	9	2.70	2.72	4.35	3.88	7
Packard Motors	..	0.50†	Irregular	3	1.11	D 0.49	0.22	0.47	6
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	1.50†	Irregular	89	7.01	1.43	1.81	2.94	4
Phillips Petroleum	..	2*	Mar. 1	34	3.69	1.38	3.23	4.02	3*
Public Service of N.J.	..	2.60	Mar. 30	31	3.15	2.95	2.73	2.80	6
Pure Oil	..	—	—	21	1.77	D 0.97	2.00	1.62	nil
Radio Corp.	..	—	—	nil	1.32	D 0.10	D 0.04	0.20	nil
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	..	3	Jan. 1	14	3.04	2.15	2.39	2.93	6
Schenley	5	3*	Mar. 31	26	—	6.64	7.65	7.05	7*
Sears Roebuck	..	3*	Mar. 16	40	5.03	3.13	4.45	5.60	3*
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50*	M. S. 15	20	—	0.76	0.72	1.38	2*
So. California Edison	25	1.50	Feb. 15	21	3.07	1.17	1.65	2.45	6
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	196	10.19	0.11	0.62	3.84	nil
Standard Brands	..	0.80*	Jan. 2	4	1.53	1.06	0.97	1.12	6*
Standard Gas & Electric	..	—	—	50	6.59	D 1.95	D 1.89	D 0.99	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	2.50†	J. D. 15	44	3.47	1.76	2.43	3.73	4
Sterling Products	10	3.80*	Mar. 1	17	4.52	4.79	4.84	5.05	6
Texas Gulf Sulphur	..	2*	Mar. 15	16	5.21	1.81	1.94	2.56	6*
Transamerica	..	0.50	J. J. 31	7	0.82	0.48	0.88	1.08	4*
Union Carbide & Carbon	..	3.20	Jan. 2	26	3.40	2.28	3.06	4.14	3
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	198	17.53	6.63	6.54	8.20	5
United Aircraft	5	0.50	Irregular	7	—	D 0.01	0.21	0.76	2
United Airlines	5	0.20	Irregular	8	—	D 2.19	nil	0.26	1
United Corp.	..	0.20	Irregular	7	0.55	0.17	0.11	0.19	4
United Gas Improvement	..	1	Mar. 30	11	1.29	1.19	1.09	1.09	8
U.S. Indus. Alcohol	..	—	—	33	7.57	4.04	2.16	D 0.20	nil
U.S. Rubber	..	—	—	13	nil	D 3.15	1.74	3.31	nil
U.S. Steel	100	—	—	140	12.90	D 5.39	D 2.77	2.91	nil
Vanadium	..	—	—	26	4.59	D 2.29	D 1.13	0.40	nil
Warner Bros. Pictures	5	—	—	15	1.84	D 0.77	0.07	0.75	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	50	6†	Feb. 28	67	7.22	D 0.04	4.49	5.67	4

*Plus extras D Deficit E Estimated †Dividends are for the latest four quarters.

GORDON (MALAYA) RUBBER ESTATES

Largely Increased Profit Seen in 1936

IMPROVED PRICES REALIZED

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Gordon (Malaya) Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held last month at 19 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Sir Francis Voules, C.B.E. (the chairman), who presided, said: Gentlemen, our restricted crop for 1936 amounted to 1,522,401 pounds, a slight decrease when compared with the 1,685,488 lb. we harvested in 1935.

Including a small proportion of low grade rubber, realized locally without coupon, the average price realized for our crop was equivalent to 8.31d. per pound London landed terms, as against 6.21d. per pound for the previous year. As formerly, a proportion of the output was sold in liquid latex form which, although increasing cost, gives us a higher return per pound, which more than compensates for the increase in production cost as compared with sheet rubber.

Higher Labour Cost

The f.o.b. cost of 4.24d. per pound exclusive of depreciation, shows a slight increase when compared with the previous year's cost of 4.06d. per pound. This is mostly due to the higher cost of labour and the greater proportion of rubber sold in liquid latex form. As a result of the improved conditions resulting from the operations of the Regulation Scheme, our profit for the year amounts to £16,897, or more than 2½ times the profit we earned in 1935. We carried forward from last account £9,679, and deducting the year's dividend on the Preference shares of £2,925, we have £23,652 to deal with. Your directors recommend that a dividend of 5 per cent. (less income-tax) be paid, absorbing £14,135, and leaving £9,517 to go forward to next year's account.

The dividend of 5 per cent. is payable on the Ordinary capital at date, namely, £282,700, which includes the 257,000 Ordinary shares we issued in the early part of the current year for the purchase of our new estate in Negri Sembilan. You will therefore see that while increasing our dividend from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent. we are paying this on a larger Ordinary share capital, which makes the increase rather more than appears at first sight. Your directors consider the results of the past year satisfactory.

Current Year's Outlook

As regards the current year, your estates have received assessments totalling 2,489,835 lb., of which 2,085,240 lb. should be exportable. Towards the end of last year we sold forward 546,560 lb. of this rubber at an average gross price of 8.44d. per pound c.i.f., thus leaving 1,538,680 lb. for free sale.

As mentioned in my speech last year, a small area of old rubber on our Sungei Inas Estate was cut out and replanted with bud-grafted rubber. We have arranged to deal similarly with 207 acres of our oldest rubber this year. In view of the falling off in yielding capacity of the oldest rubber, the policy of your board in acquiring areas of young rubber when same can be obtained at attractive prices will be seen to be more than justified. The purchase of the Rompin Palong estate in January last, consisting of 495 acres of good young rubber, is a continuance of this policy. This new estate has been equipped with the necessary buildings and should give a good account of itself.

The Rubber Regulation Scheme continues to work with smoothness, and I am hopeful that it will be renewed in some form on its expiration next year. No difficulties appear to have been met in keeping exports within the permitted quotas; on the contrary, for the five months ended May 31 shipments from the three main producing areas—Malaya, Netherlands E. Indies and Ceylon—are 22,614 tons in arrears. As from July 1st the releases are to be raised to 90 per cent., and prices have so far shown little signs of recovery, it is thought that this rate of export will only be reached with difficulty, if at all, during the present year.

As regards the industry itself, the outlook is most encouraging, and I look forward with confidence to the future of a progressive estate like Gordon, and I am confident that the current year will show better results than that now under review.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the dividend recommended was approved.

WEEKLY REICHSBANK RETURN

Berlin, July 17.

The weekly Reichsbank return issued to-day shows the gold stock unchanged at 69,000,000 Marks and the foreign currency reserves increased by 200,000 to 5,900,000 Marks.

The note circulation decreased by 127,300,000 to 4,666,000,000 Marks, while the amount of credit issued, as measured by bills, cheques, investments and advances, declined by 144,600,000 to 5,254,800,000 Marks.—Trans-Ocean.

BRITISH BORNEO TIMBER CO.

Dividend of 6 Per Cent. Recommended

The seventeenth annual meeting of the British Borneo Timber Co., Ltd., was held last month at 1-4 Great Tower-street, London.

Sir Edgar J. Holberton, C.B.E. (the chairman), said that in submitting a more favourable report than they had been able to do for some time, the directors felt confident in recommending a dividend of 6 per cent., in view of the company's exceptionally strong financial position, and more especially as ample provision had been made for depreciation and contingencies.

An improved demand for their timbers had justified them in considerably increasing their output, and the actual amount produced was some 20 per cent. in excess of the previous year. This had all been disposed of and their stocks of rough timber at the end of the year were some 155,000 cubic feet less than on the previous December 31.

The sawmills had been fully employed throughout the year. The results unfortunately showed a loss, which had been the subject of a strict investigation, and, as a result, the operations of the current year promised to show a marked improvement.

Sawn Timber Demand

The demand for sawn timber was at present considerably larger than the normal capacity of the mills. The reconstruction of the mills, which were destroyed by fire in 1934, was completed towards the end of the year. The engineering works had been fairly well employed and earned a small profit.

As to the current year's outlook, it was perhaps too soon to speak with any confidence, but they had felt justified in still further increasing their output of timber, and up to now had been able to dispose of it without difficulty. If the present satisfactory state of their business continued throughout the year, they had good hopes of presenting a satisfactory report next year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

FRENCH FRANC SLUMPS

London, July 17.

Immediately the foreign exchange market opened to-day Paris started selling francs. After a few minutes there were no buyers, the rate rapidly weakening until sterling was quoted at 132.68 francs.

The British and French Authorities then stepped into the market by selling sterling and buying francs. The movement was assisted by week-end bear covering until finally the franc was brought back to 132 to the pound.

There appears to be a general malaise among the Paris financial community, which is nervous about the present political position in France.

Among the rumours circulating are a split in the Cabinet, resignation of M. Bonnet, the Minister of Finance, and introduction of exchange controls. Furthermore, the action of the French Authorities in allowing the franc to weaken so rapidly has done nothing to allay the existing nervousness.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

Bombay, July 17.

The cotton market was depressed during the week under review by the continued absence of enquiry, reports of clearing weather and a general disposition on the part of speculative operators to take profits, while heavy tenders against Broach, July/August option, was also an unfavourable factor.

Europe and Lancashire were more interested in old as well as new crops, while Japan also made fair purchases, while domestic mills continued active buyers on better cloth sales.

Monsoon conditions were satisfactory, with progress on the whole favourable.—Reuter.

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Laundry, Toilet and Medical Soaps
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Glycerine, double distilled,
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"Oling" Disinfecting Fluid
Olinsol (an ideal disinfectant)
"131" Tooth Paste
"ID" Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
"ID" Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

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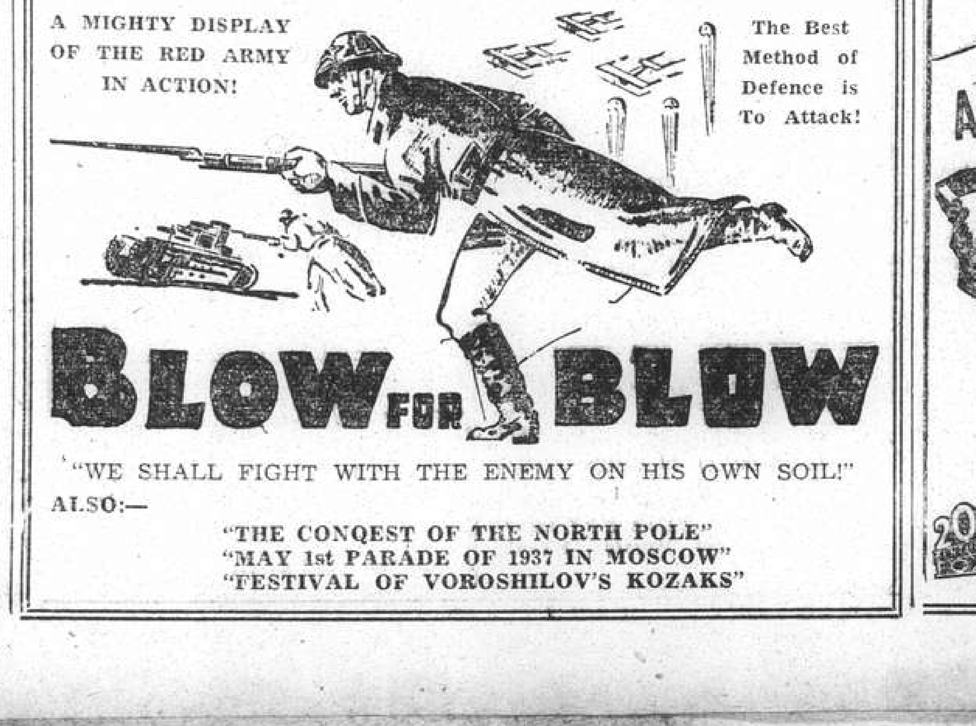
and Branches



PEKIN SYNDICATE CAPITAL

Court Sanctions Cut of £700,000 to £828,548

A proposed scheme of arrangement between the Pekin Syndicate, Ltd., and its three classes of shareholders, involving a reduction of the capital from £1,540,000 to £828,548, was sanctioned by Mr. Justice Crossman in the Chancery Division on June 30.

Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C., for the company, stated that it was incorporated in March, 1897. Its concession were hundreds of miles inland in China, and in view of the troubled conditions that had prevailed, and the competition by companies controlled by the Chinese Government, it was not surprising that there had been an appreciable loss of capital.

No dividend had ever been paid on any of the shares, but the conditions had now improved, profits were being made, and the objects of the reduction of capital was that the balance-sheet should reflect the true position of the company.

The reduction was being effected strictly in accordance with the rights of the share-holders; one-third of the nominal value was being written off each of the three classes of shares and 297,178 unissued Shansi shares were being cancelled.

BOMBAY SILVER STOCKS

Bombay, July 17.

Stocks of Silver in Bombay on July 17, compared with the two previous weeks:—

July 3	July 10	July 17	
24,500	24,500	24,500	Bars

The above figures include both English Bar and Indian Mint Silver.—Reuter.

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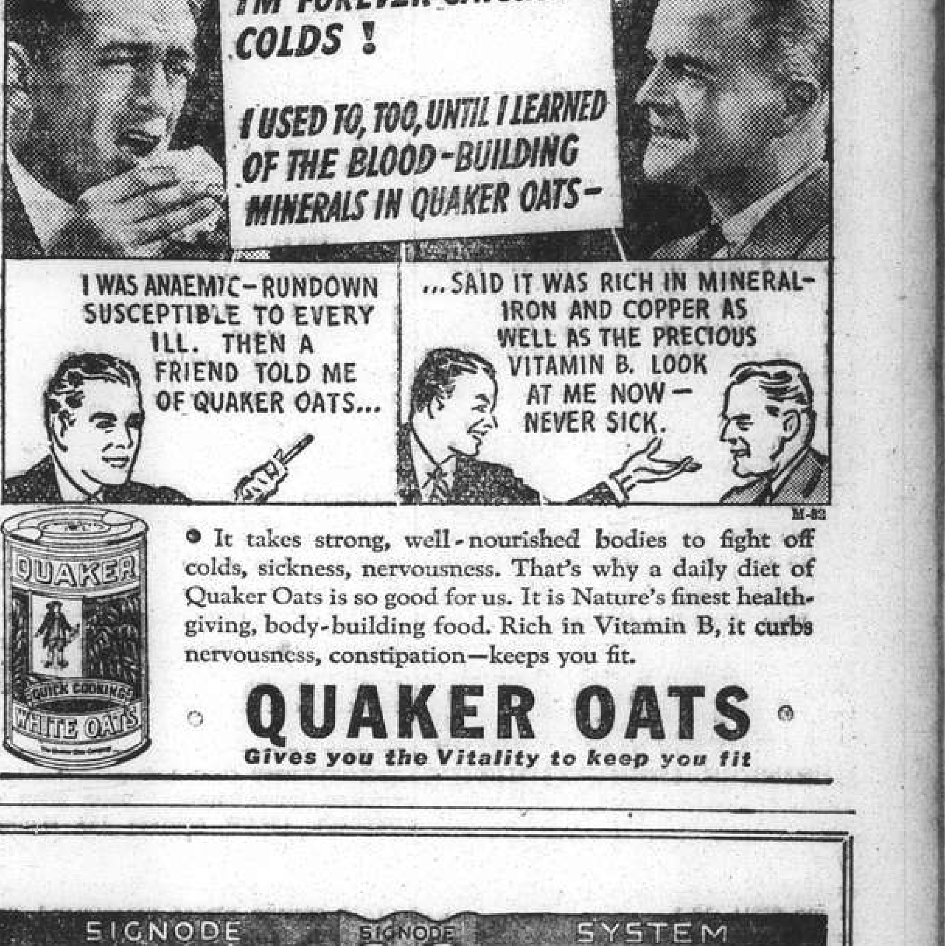

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CHINESE Accountant wanted for outport. $500 cash security and shop guarantee required. Reply stating past experience and salary expected to Box 283, N.C.D.N. 6425

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ACCOUNTANTS, Engineers and others desirous of improving their positions in their own or another country should write for particulars of a service with 29 years world-wide reputation. Recently reported success: Shanghai Engineer (British) who secured excellent offers from East Indies and India—English Textile Manager in Mexico who obtained a better position in Argentina. Percy Coutts & Co. Ltd., (Dept. L. 3), 325, High Holborn, London.

AMERICAN or British experienced in pile driving work and heavy reinforced concrete work. Address Box 281, N.C.D.N. 6421

WANTED by big firm dealing cotton yarn and piecegoods, one Chinese clerk, well-trained in English, typewriting and office work. State qualification, experience and salary required. Address Box 248, N.C.D.N. 6395

POSITIONS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of three dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.50.

QUALIFIED accountant, manager, Chinese university graduate, 18 years executive experience. Import, export, manufacturing and banking. Organiser. Seeks immediate engagement. Excellent references. Address Box 263, N.C.D.N. -565

PUBLIC stenographer expert, fast, accurate, confidential, excellent references, moderate terms. Telephone 70659. -446

COMPETENT accountant (Chinese), well-educated and thoroughly experienced, seeks position. Salary $120. Address Box 208, N.C.D.N. -421

POSITION of trust wanted by Chinese, served many years as travelling representative in China for British firm, fully experienced and discreet. Reply in first instance to Box 216, N.C.D.N. -438

HEALTHY young Britisher, fed up with routine work, wants dangerous occupation of any description. Salary immaterial. Box 218, N.C.D.N. -440

YOUNG lady, experienced stenotypist. German French, English, Hungarian, fluently, requires secretarial position for the afternoon only. Box 280, N.C.D.N. -556

GERMAN executive, export, import, vegetable oils, ores, open for engagement. Please reply Box 211, N.C.D.N.

CREDIT man, long experience, good references, seeks any position. Moderate salary. Address Box 166, N.C.D.N. -344

HONGKONG University graduate, mechanical engineering, seeks job. Willing to work, learn and start low. Some experience. Recommended. Able to work after July. Address Box 247, N.C.D.N. -507

QUALIFIED chemist and druggist, British degrees, eight years professional practice, young, energetic, experienced and responsible, excellent references, capable of organising and taking charge of pharmaceutical and chemical department, friendly among doctors, hospitals and pharmacies in China, prepared to travel, seeks position in pharmacy, laboratory, hospital or detailing work, accepts reasonably moderate commencing remuneration. Box 257, N.C.D.N.

SERIOUS young girl seeks permanent position as stenotypist and assistant. Conscientious worker. Box 231, N.C.D.N. -464

EDUCATIONAL

SPECIAL Summer Classes. Shorthand (Gregg/Pitman) Typewriting, and other Commercial Subjects. Fees reduced. Apply Steno-Typist Academy, Enquiry office, 173 Seymour Road. -431

GREGG Shorthand. You take dictation with first lesson. Shortest course. Lowest cost. Prospectus free. Gregg School of Business—Shanghai's Premier Academy. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 6357

SHORTHAND, typewriting. Miss Figueiredo will be back from her vacation August 14. School re-opens August 16. -221

JAPANESE language, interpretation, translation by Miss Teruko Kadonashi, 627 Avenue Foch. Apartment 4. Telephone 72067. Approved by the Japanese Consulate-General. -106

YOUNG lady wanted for practice in English conversation. Send particulars to Box 269, N.C.D.N. -546

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WELL-established business concern, needs a partner with $7,000 capital. For particulars apply Telephone 82811, 12-1. -509

WANTED TO PURCHASE

CODES. Acme, Bentley Second Edition, Deutsche Leihbuecherei Altbuchhandlung. 9 Bubbling Well Road (near East Entrance Race Course). -527

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PERSONAL loans granted against property or first-class securities. Address Box 266, N.C.D.N. -540

LOANS on your own signature. Single persons or married couples eligible to borrow. Loans made with or without car or other security, on strength of acceptable endorsements. Repayment in convenient monthly instalments. Write to Post Office Box 633. 6376

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR furnitures, fixtures and fittings for office or shop at reasonable price, telephone Carpenter Lee, 12164. -466

MAGAZINES, you can read the latest issues British and American for $2 monthly delivered to your home or office. Telephone 13718 for list or call Home Magazine Library, 105 Central Arcade. 62-

REFRIGERATORS. Experts in repairing and re-ducoing. All makes of electric refrigerators. 998 Avenue Road. Telephone 31722. -97

PARTY leaving August, via Siberia. Those interested please communicate with Box 30, N.C.D.N. -6109

SUMMER RESORTS

ILTIS Hydro and Hotel, Iltis Huk. Tsingtao. The nearest Hotel to Golf Course. All rooms have running hot and cold water. Excellent cuisine. Ideal place for September holidays. Post Office Box 221, Tsingtao. 6426

TSINGTAO, Villa Hortensia, 7 Yungchen Road, Private Pension. Large comfortable rooms, healthy food, park around, near beach, moderate prices. 6409

LAOSHAN Hotel and Mecklenburghaus. The leading resort hotel in Laoshan Mountains, Tsingtao. Nice view, healthy climate, cool weather, 60 rooms, modern sanitation, tennis courts, swimming pool, excellent cuisine. Bungalow and rooms for rent. -102

MOKANSHAN, "Sunnyhill," best part of mountain, private pool, would take paying guests, July, August, September. -234

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

MEN'S Linen suits-Made to Order at $10. ready in 72 hours. Augan's Tailor 300 Kiangse Road. -564

FINE lace gloves, ecru, white, black, yellow, navy, brown, green and red, 60 cts. pair. Lace doylies, 12 in. x 18 in. 15 cts. Gentlemen's handkerchiefs, $1.90 dozen. Mah-jong cloths $1.50. Lace curtains, $2.65. 72 in. x 90 in. dinner covers with 1 dozen napkins. $5.10 set. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road (First Floor). 6376

STAMPS! As from July 15 we closed our Branch at 136 Nanking Road (United Tobacco Stores). Our New Branch will be soon advertised. China, Manchoukuo, Japan—unsurpassed collections. Daily arrivals of novelties. Stephens Stamp Co., Pearce Apartments, Flat 68, 429 Boone Road. Telephone 41412. -468

FOR SALE, large mosquito net; quite new; able to cover twin beds with ease, reaching to floor. Telephone 71589. 6411

MANGO-PULP:—in 11, 21 and 35 oz. net tins. For wholesale price. Please apply; Master & Co., 125 Hankow Road. Telephone 10923. 6339

LOST

LOST, Certificate of Registration No. F. 741, issued by Shanghai Custom House to Tsu Yung Ming Silk Weavers and photograph of same, which are hereby declared null and void. Tsu Chin Sung. -467

MOTOR CARS & CYCLES

FOR SALE, in perfect running order, 8-cylinder Nash sedan. $1.500. Address Box 259, N.C.D.N. 6401

FOR SALE: Chrysler convertable, Singer sedan, Buick sedan, Fiat sedan, Buick cabriolet, Victoria motorcycle. 863 Avenue Foch, Telephone 74489. 6370

CASH for used cars. 993 Bubbling Well Road. 6089

BOATS

FOR SALE. Motor cruiser 48 ft. x 10 ft. x 2 ft. 9 in. draft, teakwood throughout completely fitted, excellent condition, speed 12/14 knots immediate delivery. Box 261, N.C.D.N. -531

RADIOS

RADIOS repaired by foreign engineers. Guaranteed six months. Radio Service Co. 1249 Bubbling Well. Telephone 34068. -354

FOR skilled workmanship call 32392. American Radio Repair, 1549 Bubbling Well Road. -5350

PERSONAL

J.F. Your request will be fulfilled next Sunday (25) after which please write to Box 265, N.C.D.N. Carol. -538

HOUSE SERVANTS

1,500 SATISFIED international customers. Cook-boys, coolie-boys, amahs, chauffeurs, gardeners, rickshaw pullers, watchmen, laundrymen. Central Employment Agency, British management. 833/17 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 73148. -404

72782 TELEPHONE. Inquire reliable servants; cook-boys, baby-amahs, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. General Employment Agency. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -317

FOREIGNER recommends experienced cook or cook-boy, honest, clean, speaks English well, also hardworking coolie. Address Box 268, N.C.D.N. -542

EXCELLENT Cook-boy open for position immediately. Very good references. Please address 153 Nanking Road, Skvirsky Studio. Telephone 13855. -568

CAN anyone please recommend good amah, able wash, iron, sew and help with baby, English family. Reply Box 260, N.C.D.N. -530

DANCING

FOREIGN lady highly experienced teacher of ballroom dancing, gives private lessons. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -334

BEAUTY CULTURE, ETC.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

MINERAL and medical baths. Manual and electric massage. Violet Ray treatments, given by qualified attendants at 52 Love Lane, Bubbling Well. -385

LADY gives general massage, pedicure, corn-cutting, treats in-growing nails, from 11-8, 304 Kiangse Road, First Floor. -217

LADY gives massage, manicure. 10-7 p.m. Hamilton House. Apart. 534 5th floor, corner Kiangse/Foochow Roads. 6201

ANIMALS

FOR SALE: 2 wire-haired puppies two months old. Telephone 74360. 6418

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($2.50). Non-members registration $5. Room 3, 24, The Bund. 6191

UNFURNISHED HOUSES

TO LET 13, 27, 51 Columbia Road, very desirable residences, six rooms, two bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, with central heating and modern conveniences. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners Telephone 11355. 6035

NICE bungalow on more than one mow of land with healthy surroundings at 1245 Old Kiangwan Road to let. Suitable for small family. Apply Foy Lee's Office 349 Kiangse Road. Telephone 14849. -437

TO LET 17 Rue Corneille, detached foreign residence with modern sanitation, containing 4 main rooms, 1 small room, 2 bathrooms, hall, attic, servants' quarters, large garden and garage. Apply to Lester, Johnson & Morriss, 20 Kiukiang Road. 6026

TO LET or for sale, 1305 Yu Yuen Road, on 1.880 mow of land, containing 12 rooms, 4 bathrooms, verandah, balcony, pantry, kitchen, watchman's house, 2 garages, hothouse over garages, Arcola heating, garden. Reasonable rental, for further particulars Apply to Lester, Johnson & Morriss, 20 Kiukiang Road. 6236

67 Route Vallon. Detached 6-roomed house, near French Park, bright and airy, large verandahs, arcola, servants' quarters, garage and garden. Apply to E. Busch, 159 Peking Road. 6136

TO LET. Modern semi-detached house, 5 main rooms. Edinburgh Road, near Yu Yuen Road. Particulars from Sidney J. Powell, Telephone 10918. 6363

195/2 Route Ghisi. Detached house, six main rooms, bathrooms, garden, garage. Central heating. Rent moderate. Telephone 18851. -442

TO LET, 25 Edinburgh Road, very desirable detached residence, six rooms, two bathrooms, garage and big garden. Apply Spence, Robinson and Partners, 27 Peking Road. Telephone 11355. 6036

859 AVENUE Haig 7 room house, including garage, servants' quarters and good sized garden. Cheap rental. Decoration to suit tenant. Call 18623. 6396

SPACIOUS new houses available in Yangtszepoo district. Suitable for residence or boarding house. Call 18623. 6397

ATTRACTIVE, six roomed house, newly decorated, three bathrooms, nice garden. Apply 49 Temple Lane. Rent $140 per month. -410

FIVE-roomed house, with hallway, modern bathroom, gas, electric fittings installed, near Bubbling Well bus, tram. Apply FB216 Avenue Haig. Rent $70 including water. -411

CONVENIENT location, 1600 Bubbling Well, House 6. Six rooms, two bathrooms. Moderate rent. Facing south. Garden. No fittings. Available August. Telephone 36603. -444

FURNISHED HOUSES

TO LET No. 131, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road, desirable residence, furnished spacious rooms, arcola, airing attic, modern conveniences. Quiet locality and reduced rental. Apply Feng & Co., 13 Peking Road, Telephone 15127-9. -544

TO LET, three-storied furnished houses 196-210 and 141-147, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road, with airing attic ideal for boarding house operation. Arcola heating and cheap rental. Apply to Feng & Co., 137 Peking Road. Telephone 15127-9. -544

ROOMS WITH BOARD

BARNETT House, 44 Carter Road, 41 Lane. Double and single rooms, private bathrooms, home cooking, excellent food. Telephone 30226. -424

106 PEKING Road, cool, comfortably furnished large/small rooms, private baths. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. -506

47 ROI Albert. The guest house that is different. This residence has just been redecorated, is surrounded by spacious grounds, including tennis court. Putting green and garden. Garage accommodation for several small cars. Few select rooms, bathroom attached, still available at moderate terms. One minute No. 9 bus. -499

THE Villas, 969 Avenue Foch, suitable 9/1 bus. Few select rooms available, private bathrooms. Tennis, gardens, good food. Moderate terms. Telephone Mrs. Fisher 75433. -449

COSGROVE HOUSE. 1220/50 Avenue Road. Well-furnished double/single rooms, private bath, quiet location. Excellent food, tennis court, Telephone 31018 Mrs. Black. -453

LARGE double room, facing south. Also two-roomed suite, in English residence. Tennis. Garden. Mrs. Chalmers. 310 Hart Road. -551

FURNISHED room, bath, with or without board. Single person preferred. 208 Nanyang Road, Apt. 7. Telephone 33380. 6431

AVENUE Hall. Double/single rooms. Good cooking. Supervised by Mrs. C. Falkenstein, 1434 Avenue Road. Telephone 30244. -450

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PALESTINE REPORT ATTACKED

Mr. Lloyd George's Slashing Criticism Published

PARTITIONING SCHEME UNNECESSARY

London, July 1.

A slashing attack on the Report of the Royal Commission on Palestine was made by Mr. Lloyd George to-day in an article in the "Sunday Express."

The Report was described as a "lamentable admission that Great Britain, owing to the feebleness, vacillation and pusilanimity of her administrators, failed to carry out a great mission."

The Zionists, to whom a national home had been promised, the article said, would now have to be satisfied with a mutilated Canaan without Zion, Bethlehem or Judea.

Mr. Lloyd George paid tribute to the Jewish settlements which had not only prospered among themselves, but diffused prosperity throughout Canaan.

Trade, he said, had increased and the wages of Arab labourers had been trebled, while their health had been improved by the elimination of malaria. Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Jews had poured more than £77,000,000 capital into a land impoverished for centuries by Arab and Turkish neglect, inefficiency and corruption.

Even if partition was inevitable, the division proposed in the Report of the Palestine Commission was unintelligent, he said. Out of the British costly war-time effort, the article continued, the Arabs got freedom over a territory much more extensive than that ruled over by the imposing empire of the Assyrian kings.

Finally, Mr. Lloyd George scouted the suggestion that two races, languages and religions could not live in amity in the same country. He cited India where the Congress and Imperialist parties alike accepted the thesis that the Aryan, Semite, Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist and Christian lived together and shared the government as one great community.

In conclusion, he also cited the case of South Africa as well as Canada where the Briton, Frenchman, Protestant and Catholic lived side by side and jointly governed the country.—Reuter.

POLLS CROWDED IN FIRST ELECTIONS

Shanghai's Voters at City Polls During Day

In sizzling heat, Shanghai's registered voters went yesterday to the polls in China's first popular election to return twenty delegates for the forthcoming National People's Congress.

People from four corners of the city began to appear shortly before nine o'clock in the morning at the election booths which were scattered in 139 different places all over the Shanghai area. Polling was especially heavy in the morning when the weather was less hot.

Eighty candidates ran for the twenty seats available. These included eight delegates-at-large, four delegates for the Farmers' Association, four delegates from the Labour Union, and four delegates from the General Chamber of Commerce and various trade associations.

Despite the voters' lack of previous experience, polling before all booths was conducted with the utmost smoothnes and precision. Mr. O. K. Yui, Acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and Mr. Wu Kai-hsien, member of the standing committee of the Party Headquarters of Greater Shanghai, were busy all day long paying personal visits to the booths in supervising over the polling.

The booths will be officially opened at the City Government to-morrow morning, when the results will be made known.

M. BLUM STRESSES LOYALTY

Socialists to Give Chautemps Government Support

Tours, July 18.

The Vice-Premier, M. Leon Blum, to-day promised the loyal collaboration of the French Socialist Party to the government of the Premier, M. Camille Chautemps, in a speech made at the banquet of the League of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

The Vice-Premier justified the decision of the Marseilles Socialist Congress in favour of the continuation of the programme of the Popular Front.

"The common enemies of all parties included in the Popular Front," he declared, "deceived in their hope of seeing this political formation disputed, affect now to believe that the resolution taken by the Marseilles Congress is a threat always hanging over the Chautemps government and that the Socialist Party is hoping that the present cabinet will soon be overthrown.

"The well-known loyalty of the Socialist Party absolutely excludes such an interpretation, however. Socialist Ministers," he concluded, "have been loyally co-operating with efforts made by the government to bring about a sound financial situation, by measures adopted by the majority of the representatives of the Popular Front."—Havas.

CURIOUS STORY OF MYSTERY PLANE

London Sunday Papers in Good Form

London, July 18.

A "phantom plane" has been making night flights over London. For several nights, including yesterday evening, the citizens of this city have been mystified by the plane's appearance.

The flights have caused considerable excitement here, and will form the object of a question next week in the House of Commons. Newspapers, notably the "Sunday Referee," the "Sunday Express," and the "Sunday Dispatch," have published sensational headlines reporting that the plane flew over the Houses of Parliament and Saint Paul's Cathedral at 12.45 last night and dropped four bombs.—Havas.

Earthquake Shocks in Naples

Naples, July 18.

A slight earthquake occurred here yesterday afternoon at 6.30 o'clock. Although first reports indicated that no damage had been done, later information, which has not been confirmed, asserted that many houses in Torremaggiore had suffered considerable damage during the shock which lasted for seven seconds.—Havas.

The epicentre is believed to have been about 65 miles distant, probably in the direction of Lucania or Puglia, southern Italy, says Reuter.

British Power and Effect on World's Peace

(Continued from page 9)

makes it easier for Italy and Germany to continue tactics of delay and continue intervention."

In Rebels' Interests

'Pravda' points out that, "the British plan is least able to liquidate any flaw whatsoever in the system of control. A great part of the British proposals", the newspaper writes, "has obviously a declarative character and can in no wise ensure the cessation of the Fascist intervention. The remaining part of the British proposals not only cannot hamper the activity of the interventionists, but, on the contrary, will directly answer the interests of the rebels and the Fascist aggressors. The momentary 'firmness' displayed by England in the question of the naval control ended as in a number of cases in the past with a proposal of rotten compromise, constituting a serious menace to European peace."—Tass.

Italian Press on Plan

Rome, July 17.

Discussing the situation that has arisen, the paper "Tribuna" declares to-day that if the withdrawal of volunteers were made a condition for the recognition as belligerent powers, this would in practice mean the end of a recognition, whereas recognition as belligerents as a first step would facilitate the withdrawal of volunteers and the acceleration of the process itself.

Germany and Italy, the paper continues, are not disinclined to withdraw volunteers but consider it inexpedient in the sense of the non-intervention policy to make recognition of belligerent rights depend on this. The process of evacuation would occupy much time and might be artificially protracted. Besides that, recognition of belligerent rights would only correspond with a higher conception of international justice and real impartiality. This had become clear to all powers concerned.

The entire Italian press this evening treats the same theme in much the same sense.—Trans-Ocean.

General Franco Speaks

Salamanca, July 17.

A declaration that aid to the loyalists by Soviet Russia and to a less extent by French volunteers was the "sole cause of the prolongation of the war'" was made to-day by Gen. Francisco Franco.

Referring to volunteers on the insurgent side, General Franco said that Germany and Italy had aided the nationalists "with the view that not only a war for the defence of the country was going on, but also a war for western civilization, of which Bolshevism is the principal enemy."

He declared that the control of Spanish coasts and frontiers "never had the acquiescence of the nationalists, inasmuch as reality demonstrated that the totally inefficient practice on the French-Catalan frontier was never an obstacle to the so-called Valencia government's receiving aid, materials and volunteers."

Such aid had never been permitted on the Portugal frontier, he said, "because the Portuguese faithfully complied with the obligations of neutrality, and furthermore because Portugal lacks war industries."—United Press.

Pyrenees Control

Paris, July 18.

The French government is alleged to have notified the Foreign Office yesterday that if international control is ever re-established in the Pyrenees, the members of the control system will have to reside on Spanish territory and no longer on French soil. The announcement was made by Mme. Genevieve Tabouis in "L'Oeuvre."—Havas.

LANSBURY'S FAITH IN MUSSOLINI

Assurance of Il Duce's Desire for Peace

London, July 18.

Speaking before the London Federation of Councils for Peace, Mr. George Lansbury, labour M. P. who has just returned from an interview with Signor Benito Mussolini during which he was assured of the desire of the Italian leader for peace, declared that he had faith in the word of Il Duce.

"As far as Spain is concerned," Mr. Lansbury said, "Il Duce was quite certain that Italian and German intervention would cease and was also quite certain that there would not be a war over Spain with the rest of Europe. On the question of intervention, he admitted that they had sent men—many men—and huge quantities of armaments to Spain to fight the battle against atheistic bolshevism."—Havas.

MAKING JAPAN AIR CONSCIOUS

Nation-wide Campaign with Youths of Island Empire

Tokyo, July 18.

Details of a nation-wide campaign to make Japan's youths "air-conscious" were formulated yesterday by the newly organized Japanese Youths' Aviation Association.

Young men joining the Association will, under the terms of the plan formulated yesterday, be sent to Kirigamine, Nagano Prefecture for one month's preliminary training, following which they will enroll in one-year aviation schools.

The organization, created on May 5, is headed by Gen. Ikutaro Inouye, retired, President of the Ex-servicemen's Association, assisted by Lieut.-Gen. Takeo Hori, former Commander of the First Division.—Domei.

AMERICA WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS

The President Discusses the Neutrality Act

FOREIGN REACTIONS TO PEIPING CRISIS

Washington, July 17.

The Far Eastern situation, with particular reference to the United States Neutrality Law, was discussed to-day between President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who was specially summond to the White House for the purpose.

Following the interview, Mr. Hull disclosed that the North China crisis was still serious. He added, however, that there were no new developments during the last 24 hours to warrant any specific decision on policy by the United States.

Mr. Hull indicated that his statement of policy, issued yesterday, had the support of twenty other American Republics.

Neither China nor Japan was mentioned directly in the statement, which advocated, among other things, national and international restraint and abstinence by all nations from the use of force as a political instrument and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

White House officials revealed that the United States was at present not called upon to take any action beyond exploring all the possibilities involved if the clash spread.—Reuter.

London Comment

London, July 18.

War clouds in the Far East cannot be a matter of indifference to the outside world, declares an editorial in the "Sunday Times."

"Very large outside interests are involved in China," it asserts. "There must be a fervent hope that the negotiations now taking place in Tientsin will find some formula for peace and that Tokyo's assurance that there is little fear that the situation will grow worse may prove accurate....It should be possible to arrive at terms that will not wound Chinese prestige."—Havas.

Paris, July 18.

The possible application of the American Neutrality Law in North China crisis is discussed by Mme. Genevieve Tabouis in "L'Oeuvre." Mme. Tabouis believes that President Roosevelt would be in favour of applying the Neutrality Pact if it could be done without being too much in favour of Japan who would find it easier than China to send out her merchants ships and pay cash for needed supplies.

"In the Presidental entourage, there are heard murmurs that the Neutrality Act contains enough paragraphs in its text, and America has enough lawyers capable of interpreting them, so that in the final analysis President Roosevelt would have all the latitude necesary. He would thus not be obliged to furnish Japan with whatever would assist an empire which, in a few years, will be well able to measure herself with the United States.

"The personal part that the President plays in the application of the neutrality law toward Japan will be very important for the liberty of presidential action in the future," she concludes.

The importance of the attitude of the United States in the solving of the North China stuation is stressed also in "La Republique."

"Only one thing can save peace," that paper declares. That is the intervention of the great powers, particularly that of the United States. Therefore it is necessary to follow very closely what happens in Washington where the President appears to be uneasy about the situation. Only the influence of the great American republic would be able to make Japan hesitate to pursue the path which it is choosing."—Havas.

U.S.S.R. Gets Note

Moscow, July 18.

The declaration of the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Wang Chung-hui, to the signatories of the Nine-Power Pact was also handed to the U.;S.S.R. because no important question affecting the Far East can leave the Soviet indifferent, declared Mr. T. F. Tsiang, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow.

At the same time, he declared, the note was handed to Germany in order to avoid the false interpretation of political ideologies which might be placed on the sending of the note to Moscow.—Havas.

ATHEIST AGITATION IN U.S.S.R.

Revival of Anti-Religious Propaganda Noted

Moscow, July 18.

A recrudescence of anti-religious propaganda, which had died out for a while, is being noticed again by observers here.

Certain specialized papers, such as the "Antireligiozik" or the "Bezbojnik," dailies with large circulations, periodically denounce either the cessation of atheistic propaganda or the re-awakening of activity in confessional communities.

The "Pravda" has for several days now been leading a new campaign against the church and is criticizing the editors of regional dailies for their "strange manner in dealing with anti-religious propaganda." The journal has launched an appeal in favour of the reinforcement of atheist action and cites several significant facts supporting its initiative. It notes the considerable increase in the influence of the clergy even in a city such as Magnitogorsk.

According to "Izvestia," church people have even tried to put the Stalin constitution at the service of the religious interests. "On board a ship between Kalinin and Rjev, on the Volga, a priest began to read the scriptures in a loud voice. To the protests of the passengers he opposed the authority of the constitution which, according to him, permitted religious propaganda."

"It is a pity," "Pravda" asserted, that no passenger exposed this fallacious interpretation, for Article 524 of the Constitution allows each citizen "the liberty to practise religious cults and the freedom of anti-religious propaganda", but it makes no mention of religious propaganda.—Havas.